**CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,**
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MICHIE & WARDEN
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,985—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.



**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press


## SHIPPING.


### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.&O. VICTORIA | 6268 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson. | 25th Feb. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th March. |
| P.&O. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 11th " |
| † ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 18th " |
| | | | | Tuesday 2 p.m. |
| Ex. M. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st March. |
| | | | | Saturday |
| P.&O. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 25th March. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 1st April. |
| P.&O. ROME | 5545 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 8th " |
| † ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 15th " |
| | | | | Tuesday 5 P.M. |
| Ex. M. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 750 | J. F. Jephson | 18th April. |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| P.&O. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 22nd April. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 29th " |
| P.&O. VICTORIA | 6268 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 6th May. |

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†° This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates viz:—H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd February | 8th March | 19th April | |
| | 22nd " | 3rd May | |
| | 5th April | 17th " | |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Mar. 1893. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Beohtinger | 4,070 | 750 | 1st Apl. 1893. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 360 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 990 | Rs. 576 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothai R's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | G. Wallusching | 2,833 | 500 | 22nd Feb. 1893. |
| GISELA | G. Nicolich | 4,263 | 350 | 9th April " |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Mitis | 4,260 | 350 | 21st Mar. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Samoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 21, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| RISPANIA | 3,380 | S. Abrey | 25th Feb. |
| ASIA | 3,560 | Capt. Jas. Laird | 1st April. |
| ARABIA | 3,544 | C. H. Hillcoat | 15th " |
| ARMENIA | 3,395 | W. C. Haynes, R.N.R. | 27th " |
| PERSIA | 3,547 | R. Hutchison | 13th May. |
| HISPANIA | 3,380 | S. Abrey | 3rd June. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Austrian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.


## SHIPPING.


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

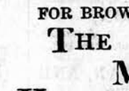
FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,558 tons, on the 26th February, at 11 a.m. or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.
FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.
Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut., Hyderabad.
Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, As. 8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
SALE NOTICE.
STORES AND WINES.
COMMENCING from 3rd FEBRUARY, at 10 a.m. and continuing daily.
THE GODOWN STOCK
OF THE
ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
AT
KALLIAN STREET, FRERE ROAD,
FACING ENTRANCE TO PRINCES DOCK.
(TRAM TO DOOR.)
CONDITIONS:—
STORES SOLD IN DOZENS,
WINES AND SPIRITS IN HALF DOZENS.
All for cash *only*, and Buyers to arrange their own delivery at the time of purchase.
Rare opportunities for Families, Large Consumers, Dealers &c.
ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
KALLIAN STREET, PRINCES DOCK, BOMBAY
25 PER CENT. LESS CATALOGUE PRICE.
Goods can be delivered to Servants from the Hill on Payment.

FOR SALE.
ONE ENGLISH-BUILT VICTORIA, by Peter and Son. One English-built Brougham by Hill and Son. A Pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 14·3, well matched, fast, and in good condition. A set of English brass-mounted double harness in good order. Apply to
R. S. CAMPBELL,
Care of
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શૈકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

# TRUNKS, BAGS, & PORTMANTEAUX.

REGULATION TROOPSHIP AND OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Iron-Framed Work, covered Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound in Leather,
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
Same as above, complete with Tray.
NEW PATENT ROLLER CABIN TRUNKS.
Iron-Framed Work, Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound, with Oak Protectors.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
Strong Lever Locks.
GLADSTONE BAGS—COLLAPSIBLE.
Superior Quality.
In Black or Brown Hide.
NEW GLADSTONE BAGS—EXPANDING.
These Bags are blocked—which prevents the contents being crushed.
THE BEACONSFIELD BAG.
For Hunting Kit, &c.—Plain Hide.
STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.
First quality only kept.
STEEL TRUNKS—WOOD BOUND.
Treacher's Specialty.
CROCODILE STEEL "BRINDISI" TRUNKS.
For Steamers or Rail.
COURIER OR MONEY BAGS.
With all Latest Improvements.
Brown Waterproof Canvas.
BRIEF BAGS.
In Black or Brown Hide.
Also kept in Stock, a large Selection of
VALISE AND HOLD-ALL BAGS, GAME BAGS, SOILED LINEN BAGS,
HAT OR BONNET BOXES, HELMET CASES, &c.
DECK CHAIRS AND ALL TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

# KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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CHEAP ½ TOLA NOTE PAPER.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine Cream Laid Bank Note Paper | 1 | 0 |
| Superfine Cream Laid Court Envelopes, to match | 1 | 2 |
| Cream Laid Bank Note Paper, 5 Quires | 0 | 14 |
| Do. do. Court Envelopes, to match | 1 | 0 |
| Half Tola Granite Note Paper, 5 Quires | 0 | 12 |
| 100 Court Envelopes, to match | 0 | 12 |
| Parchment Bank Note Paper | 1 | 2 |
| Do. do. Envelopes, to match | 1 | 2 |

FANCY NOTE PAPER AND CARDS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Boxes Chit Paper and Envelopes to match, 48 Sheets Paper, which fit the Envelopes without folding, Per Box | 1 | 2 |
| Invitation Cards, Lawn-Tennis, Musical Tea Invitations, containing 12 in each Box, with Envelopes, with suitable design, Per Box | 0 | 14 |
| Cabinets of Paper, finest quality, with Envelopes | 1 | 4 |
| The Chromatic, Tinted Repped, small size | 0 | 12 |
| The Granite Paper, Albert size, each Box contains 5 Quires Paper and equal quantity of Envelopes, Per Box | 1 | 12 |

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
N. B.—Owing to rapid FALL in EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS.

# BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.
CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.
BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.
ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.
TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND, Chinchpoogly, BOMBAY.

WANTED.
BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
WANTED
LOCOMOTIVE SHOP FOREMAN TO FILL AN EXPECTED VACANCY.
APPLICATIONS are invited for POST of LOCOMOTIVE SHOP FOREMAN at the Head Workshops of the Burma State Railway at Insein, Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 400, according to qualifications. Appilicants must have been fairly educated and thoroughly trained as Mechanics in European Railway Workshops, and with experience in the most modern methods of Locomotive shop and machine work. Age not less than 35. Apply with copy of testimonials to
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.
THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.
Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

# APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action | 15 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement | 25 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement | 45 |

SILVER—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved | 50 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case | 55 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case | 60 |
| PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription | 85 |
| ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance | Rs. 75 and 95 |

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

# 20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.
Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.
We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any one who can prove the contrary.
THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE"
DRESSING GOWNS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Oxford Cloth | 10 | 8 |
| White Turkish | 15 | 8 |
| Fancy Turkish | 18 | 8 |
| Fancy Flannels | 16 | 8 |
| Camel Hair Mixtures | 21 | 0 |
| Camel Hair Fancy | 25 | 0 |
| Fancy Tweeds in Great Variety | 18 | 8 |
| Vicunas, Cashmeres, and other fine Goods | 25 | 0 |
| Heavy Tweeds for English Wear | from 28 | 8 |

WHEN ORDERING, STATE CHEST AND HEIGHT.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S "LOBGESANG" (HYMN OF PRAISE)

Will be given by the above Society at THE TOWN HALL ON THURSDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 23RD, AT 9-15 P. M.

About 100 Performers with Orchestra and Organ.

Seats can be obtained at Messrs, Soundy and Co.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY AT THE SECRETARIAT BY KIND PERMISSION OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Military Band every Evening at 5-30.

Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.

Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.

Admission, REDUCED to 8 As. Children 4 As.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared TO RECEIVE at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 11 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office : Parel, 21st February, 1893.

### BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other Jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE, than other Houses. Inspection invited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

SPECIAL 200 LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, Children's, Sailor, and Boater Hats, Manufacturers. Samples of the LATEST and most FASHIONABLE Shapes all in perfect condition. To be SOLD at 25 per cent. below usual Prices.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

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THREE FLOORS TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, for 3 or 4 months, from the middle of May, FURNISHED HOUSE, with ACCOMMODATION for four Bachelors. Rent very moderate. Apply to "Q." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Commodious HOUSE, of two Compartments, at Chowpatty, near the Wilson College, for Family Residence. Each compartment consists of three Floors, with a large Verandah, a Drawing-room, and three Large and Airy Bed-rooms, a Cook-room, Godown, and separate Latrine. For particulars regarding Rents, &c., apply to the owner, Mr. ABOOBUCKER JAMAL, on the Premises.

TO BE LET at PANCHGANI.—THREE COTTAGES, formerly the property of Mrs Mary Ann Spiren. For particulars apply to Mr. S. HIGGINS, No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.

GOOD COOK available 1st June ; two excellent AYAHS available April and May. Apply Colonel WILSON, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, by a young LADY, just out from Australia, an appointment as BARMAID in a respectable Hotel, or as House-keeper to an elderly Gentleman. Address "X. Y. Z." care of this Paper.

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WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

TEAS ! TEAS ! ! TEAS ! ! ! Finest Orange Pekoe. A really Excellent Tea. Rs. 1-4 per lb. Pekoe Re. 1 per lb. Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb. Family Mixture As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons, to play round and long tunes, with 3 long and 3 round tunes, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders. Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Food Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court, Madras.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

H. O. SELBY says about "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar :—" Should any person desire to act on "Falstaff's" resolution, and live cleanly as a nobleman should, I would advise him to put up at the "FOUNTAIN HOTEL."

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.—Rooms available.—Apply CHARLES GRAY, Proprietor.

HAMS ! HAMS ! !—Fresh consignments just at hand. Raw Ham, whole per lb. As. 15 ; on cut, Re. 1 ; and cooked in Slices, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGIER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—" I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—" I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—" Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara :—" I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—" It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—" It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.," Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

GENT'S FASHIONABLE BLACK FELT HATS, latest shape, extra quality, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 9-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

### THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., are APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the above Company in the place and stead of Messrs. SADANAND BALKRISTNA and Co., who have resigned.

The Directors have resolved to borrow a sum of Rupees 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company and for paying off the old Debentures and other Debts of the Company and to raise such amount by the issue of New Debentures of Rs. 100 each repayable on the 30th day of June, 1877, or earlier at the option of the Company, and bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum payable half yearly.

Debentures of the value of Rupees ONE LAC have already been subscribed, and for the present Debentures of the value of Rs. 25,000 are available for subscription by the Public.

Applications for Debentures should be made to the undersigned on or before the end of February 1893.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, The Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

### BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM OIL FOR CARRIAGE ROOF LAMPS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager, Rangoon, up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893, for the SUPPLY to the General Stores, Rangoon, from 1st July, 1893 of 2000 Gallons per month for 6 months (or more if needed) of Petroleum Oil suitable for use in Railway Carriage Roof Lamps (Baynton's Victoria Burner). The flashing temperature must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test and must burn without smoking.

A sample of not less than 1 Gallon must accompany each tender.

By Order,
L. C. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper, B. S. Ry.

Storekeeper's Office : Rangoon, 17th January, 1893.

### THE MODY BAY IRONWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of H. Kennard, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. BROWN & Co.,
Agents, Secretaries, and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1893.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
ORIGINAL MATRIMONIAL SIDE.
CASE No. 4 OF 1892.

Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHAW BEARDMORE, Pay Master, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Quetta Cantonment.....Petitioner.

vs.

ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, wife of Petitioner.....Respondent.

Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, and late Commanding the 2nd Queen's .....Co-Respondent

CLAIM FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

To—MRS. ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, Respondent.

WHEREAS CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHORN BEARDMORE, the Petitioner above named, has instituted a Suit in this Court against you for DISSOLUTION of the MARRIAGE subsisting between yourself and himself, under the Indian Divorce Act IV of 1869 ; and whereas the said Suit has been admitted to a hearing by this Court. Notice is hereby given to you that the 23rd day of May, 1893, has been fixed for hearing ; you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, either personally or by a duly authorized Pleader of this Court, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th Day of January 1893 at Lahore.

The Seal of the Chief Court at Punjab.

By Order,
F. L. BAILEY,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
ORIGINAL MATRIMONIAL SIDE.
CASE No. 4 OF 1892.

Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHAW BEARDMORE, Pay Master, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Quetta Cantonment.....Petitioner.

vs.

ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, wife of Petitioner.....Respondent.

Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, and late Commanding the 2nd Queen's .....Co-Respondent

CLAIM FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

To—Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, lately Commanding the 2nd Queen's .....Co-Respondent

WHEREAS CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHORN BEARDMORE, the Petitioner above named, has filed a Suit in this Court for DISSOLUTION of the MARRIAGE subsisting between himself and the Respondent above named, under the Indian Divorce Act IV. of 1869, and whereas you have been joined in the said suit as Co-respondent ; and whereas the said Suit has been admitted to a hearing by this Court. Notice is hereby given to you that the 23rd day of May, 1893, has been fixed for hearing. You are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned either personally or by a duly authorized Pleader of this Court the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th day of January, 1893, at Lahore.

The Seal of the Chief Court at Punjab.

By Order,
F. L. BAILEY,
Deputy Registrar.

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

### THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

### THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
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| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### IN USE 100 YEARS. THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND. DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

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| SKIN DISEASES. | THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c. |
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### DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

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| SKIN DISEASES. | They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases. |
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They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY :

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes :—" I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold. " I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

### ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## BANKS.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

### THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.,

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

### NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £ 1,000,000. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ... | £ 500,000. |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £ 100,000. |

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP | £1,000,000 |
| (With power to increase to | £4,000,000) |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £100,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

### THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... | £2,000,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ... ... ... | £250,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ... ... ... ... | £223,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... ... | £1,750,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 33,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLAREN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. 35 | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 9 per. ct. | 1,050 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 per. ct. | 1,025 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | | 980 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 per. ct. | 110 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 per. ct. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 6 per. ct. | £3 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 per. ct. | 197 |
| Silver Share | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last Dividend. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | { 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 50 | 200 / 150 | 10 | 270 / 160 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 90 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2 500 | 2,000 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 4,200 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 67½ | 1030 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 82 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 865 |
| Deccan Ice Co | 1,170 | 250 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 385 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 140 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 800 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 15½ |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 115 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 23½ | 303 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 190 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 3 |
| Meaks & Co., Ld. | 900 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 94 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct | 195 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 85 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 455 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| Soundy & Co., Sidhwell and Austin, Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 61 |
| | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treasher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 575 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 67 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,300 | 25 | 25 | | 19½ |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 20 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 00 | all | Rs. 20 | 300 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | | 100 | 5 | 85 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 0 | all | 9 per ct. | 80 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 640 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 365 |
| Bombay Nat. Manufg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 325 nom |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 400 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 1,000 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 575 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,040 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 690 w.d. |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | | 12½ | 645 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 30 | 470 |
| Doral Mills Co., Ld. | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 440 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 40 | 430 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 730 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 595 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 510 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 685 |
| Hinguphat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 645 |
| Hyderabad Imperial Cotton dian Manfg. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,140 |
| James (Greaves | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 390 |
| Jaffer Ali | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 1,000 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 605 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 340 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 890 |
| Khandelsh | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500 xd |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 685 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 70 |
| Leopold | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 545 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 175 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 600 |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 970 |
| Mahalaxmee Jabboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,400 |
| Manockjee Petit | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 475 |
| Maraja Mysore S & M Co | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,500 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 143 |
| Merarji Gocul-das | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,370 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co | 4,50 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | pa |
| National | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 150 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 480 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 455 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,220 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 640 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,015 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,455 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,300 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1yr. rs. 60 | 540 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 170 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 310 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,360 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 220 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 350 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 460 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 620 |
| Venishunker Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 370 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 675 |
| adia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 740 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 61 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,20 |
| Albert Gleaning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 000'1 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 855 x |
| Apollo | 750 | 0)0'5 | 2,300 | 90 | 205 |
| Bellary | 167 | 001'1 | 1,000 | Nil. 40 | 300 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 550 | 32½ pr. ct | 122 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 257 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | | 130 |
| Bijapur City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 16 | 220 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 240 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 div'l | 1,325 xd |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 250 | ... | | 1,400 |
| Fort | 515 | 2500 | 2,500 | Rs. 35 | 130 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 875 |
| Harvey and Sahapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 480 -475 x |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 750 | 400 | all | 50 | 127 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 32½ | 43 |
| Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 13 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 7½ pr. ct. | 63 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 102½ |
| Munnar M | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 32½ | 440 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 260 |
| New Indian | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 1 | 585 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 div'd | 122½ |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 39 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 480 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 900 | 25 | 603 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35 | 1,375 x |
| Star of the City | | | | 75 | 500 w |
| Press Co., Ld | 375 | 200 | all | ... | 210 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 235 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 25-14 |
| China Leaf | ,, | 25-12 Nominal. |
| Peking, Bar Gold old | ,, | 25-8 ,, |
| Do. do. new | ,, | 25-3 ,, |
| Australia do. | ,, | 25-12 |
| Bombay do. | ,, | 25-12 |
| English Sovereigns | ,, | 16-9 |
| Do. Dreamos | ,, | 16-7 |
| Bar Silver 17 Betweenses | ,, | 105-8 |
| Do. 17½ do. | ,, | 105-11 |
| Carolus Dollars | ,, | 220 Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | ,, | 222 |
| Five Francs | ,, | 208 |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Bombay V. R. Association, Coorla.
B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Anthropological Society, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a. m., to 8 p. m.
B. V. R. Band, Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—H. M. S. Pigeon, from Karachi. Yesterday:—R. I. M. S. Clive, from Calcutta; Juba (s), Zanzibar; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Safari (s), for Zanzibar; Bombay (s), and Maria Teresa (s), China, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Saint Panoras and Saint Fillans entered, and the s.s. Bombay and Maria Teresa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.—This unique exhibition which is situated opposite Bori Bunder Station, continues to draw immense crowds of interested patrons, who seldom fail to pay another visit.

ACCIDENT.—Curreem Haji Mahomed, a boy about thirteen years of age, got his left leg fractured at Colaba, by a pressed cotton bale accidentally falling upon him. He was removed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, for the purpose of transacting the business specified in Rule II., the presidential address of Mr. H. H. Risley, B.C.S., the retiring president, will then be read on the progress of anthropology in India.

BURGLARY IN A JUDGE'S HOUSE.—Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Fifth Judge, Small Causes Court, reported to the police that, on Monday night, his house was entered and property worth Rs. 74, was stolen therefrom. A portion of the property worth about Rs. 30 was found lying on the Arthur Road, at a distance of two hundred yards from the house of Mr. Hakim.

THE SEQUEL TO THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.—The case, in which Detective Inspector Framji Bhicaji charges a victoria-driver, named Mohunsing Dhunsing, with defamation, was adjourned yesterday, by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to Wednesday, the 1st proximo, by consent of the solicitors on both sides, namely, Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bower, for the prosecution, and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, for the defence.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Secretariat, at 5-30 p. m.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Voluntoer — Metra. |
| Overture | French Comedy — Kelar Bela. |
| Valse | Venus Reign — Gungl. |
| Gavotte | Wilkommen — Klug. |
| Selection | H. M. S. Pinafore — Sullivan. |
| Gallop | The Harum Scarum — J. Cassidy. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL.—Yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, an inquest was held by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Purshotam Bhanji, a carpenter, aged twenty-five years. About eight days ago the deceased lost his reason, and on Monday night jumped out from the balcony of the fourth storey of his house, at Nowroji Hill, on to the road. He sustained serious injuries, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Peru Lane, touching the death of Fathma, a Mahomedan girl, aged three years. The child lived with her mother Hafizabee, in a house at Memonwada. Thirteen days ago the mother was sweeping the verandah of her house, leaving the deceased at play in the room. The child cried out, and on going into the room the mother saw the clothes of the deceased in flames. She was much burnt, and died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, Chotta Moola Khan was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Magbool Ebrahim. The accused as well as the complainant were dock-labourers. On the 31st ultimo, when they had some dispute, the accused picked up a stone, and threw it at the complainant, hitting him on the head. The complainant fell down, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for three weeks. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Mahadhu Manaji, aged twenty-five years. The deceased married a woman, named Jiji, about a month ago. The married couple often quarrelled, and the friends of the deceased laughed at him for marrying a quarrelsome woman. Last week the deceased asked Jiji to live with him peaceably, and come to reside with him. His request was not complied with. On Monday evening deceased was found lying unconscious in his room. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the same night. The deceased, it was afterwards discovered, had taken opium, which he had bought from a opium vendor, at Bhendi Bazaar. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

BITING POLICEMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Gray charged Essa Vulley, a Mahomedan, with assaulting two police sepoys and interfering in the performance of their duty. The accused was fighting with a man, named Oomera Nathu, on the public road. A police sepoy ran up to the spot to separate them. The accused thereupon bit the policeman. Another policeman came to his assistance, but the accused bit him also, and became very troublesome, he was, however, arrested and placed before the Magistrate. The accused said he was under the influence of liquor, and did not know what he was doing. His Worship, however, convicted him, and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Syed Mahomed Syed Ali, a Mogul, with kidnapping Aba Hajee Goolam Hoosein, a minor. Mahomed Hoosein had informed the police that the accused had kidnapped his brother, who is about ten years of age. The police, on enquiry, learnt that accused had left Bombay for Bussorah with the lad. A telegram was sent to the British Consul General at Bussorah, who had the accused arrested at that place. The accused and the lad arrived in Bombay on Saturday last. The lad stated to his Worship that his brother gave him over to the accused who took him to Bussorah to perform the *jurat* ceremony. As they were sent back to Bombay by the authorities, they could not perform the ceremony. He went to Bussora with the accused at the request of his brother. As the complainant was unable to attend the Court on account of illness, the Magistrate adjourned the case until to-day.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—The *Journal of the Photographic Society of India*, February, 1893, writes:—"What, I ask, does it portend when Parsees take away the gold medals at our photographic exhibitions, beat our best cricketers, and, not content with success in these and kindred matters, win from good conservatives our English constituencies? It means that a "Britisher" loves fair-play, and awards the palm to the most deserving, irrespective of creed or nationality. There is an unanimous consensus of opinion that Shapoor N. Bhedwar's claims to our gold medal in Class III. for genre pictures and studies was one over which there could be no question. He is head and shoulders above all others at genre studies, and in the present case he has surpassed himself. The pictures that have gained the medal are a series of five, entitled "The Consecration of a Parsee Priest." The quality of these pictures is superb, the rendering of the white garments of the figures and the lighting of the surroundings being exquisite studies in light and shade.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—List of donations received from 1st January to 18th February, 1893:—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 150; H. H. the Nizam, G.C.S.I., Hyderabad, Deccan, Rs. 100; Mr. George Cotton, Rs. 60; Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy F. Comadore, Rs. 51; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, K.C.I.E., LL.D., D.C.L., and the Maharani of Gondal, C.I. (when in Bombay), and Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit, each Rs. 50; Mr. H. Couldrey, Rs. 30; the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., and J. L. Symons, each Rs. 25; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay, Lala Sant Ram, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, H. C. for 1893, and Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Gooculdas, each Rs. 20; Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehanghir, Shapoorjee Jeewajee, and Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, each Rs. 15; H. H. the Raja of Jawar (when in Bombay), the Nawab Saheb of Janjira (when in Bombay), Maharaja Harvullub Narain Singh, C.I.E., Col. R. V. Riddle, R.E., Khan Bahadur C. M. Cursetjee, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Rai Bahadur Eshan Chandra Mittra, Rao Bahadur Jadoo Nath Mukerjee, Rai Bahadur Dr. A. Mittra, Messrs. Nowrojee M. Wadia, C.I.E., F. A. Little, K. M. Heeramaneck, Fred. Yorke-Smith, M.A., Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, R. Gilbert, Framjee Muncherjee Cama, Charity, Jalbhoy A. Sett, E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., H. A. Payne, Tharia Topun, Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, C.G.G., J. C. Anderson, Bar-at-Law, R. M. Sayani, M.A., Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, C. E. Fox, M.A., Bar-at-Law, and In loving memory of Ruttonjee D. Dinshaw by Mr. Muncherjee D. Dinshaw Adenwalla, each Rs. 10., Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Alex. Mitchell, F.A.R., A.B., J. S., Vurjeevandas Madowdas, C. H. A. Hill, C.S., Alex. J. Agabeg, G.F.M., John Griffiths, Dorabjee Pallonjee Powalla, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund, Jeewandass Dharamsey and Co., E. H. Elsworthy, G. F. Horbury, and Purshotam Narranji, each Rs. 5., various sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 11. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

## A LECTURE ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

ON Monday evening, Miss Pash delivered a lecture on female education, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, before a large audience of natives, under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. Mr. K. R. Cama was voted to the chair. On the plat form were accommodated a number of influential native gentlemen. The chairman having formally introduced the lecturer called upon her to address the meeting.

Miss Pash then said that she was an Englishwoman, and not an American as stated by the chairman. She had come from England and was going to America. She took a deep interest in female education from an early age; had travelled in different parts of India with Mrs. Gostling; and had been extremely gratified to learn that the subject of female education had already engaged the attention of the people. Their minds were awakened to the importance of the subject. Personally the lecturer had very little to say on the subject, but she had collected some of the best utterances on the subject. The opinions she had gathered were of persons who were universally admitted to be talented and progressive people in the world. The opinions of the eminent persons, she had collected, were never contradicted. Miss Pash read some of the opinions, and said that it was an indispensable duty to educate girls. Women should not be treated as inferior beings. It was said that the interest of men and women were indissolubly linked and there was no rigid natural law of feminine inferiority, and what they saw in certain classes of society was the outcome of generations during which women's physical and intellectual training had been neglected. Every teacher or examiner, who had to deal with female students, would admit their capacity to acquire the same intellectual training as men. It was said by politicians that justice was not only the glorious path, but the only safe path women were capable of knowing this truth by instinct more keenly than men. It was necessary to do them justice by imparting knowledge to them by means of education, which would help them in future life. Considering that the first personage in the realm is a Queen, it was quite natural to wish that the law would let the two sexes find their own level instead of elevating one sex over the other. Amongst the celebrated European sovereigns, they would find the names of females. In India anarchy, misgovernment, and tyranny were common before the British rule, but in that calamitous period there was a queen, who ruled the Maharattas in a most admirable manner. The lecturer exhorted the audience to give education to their females as in educating a girl they educated a family. She said that medical education should be given to girls, who should be sent to Lady Dufferin Hospital. She had a conversation with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who told her about the pains he had taken to introduce female education in India. The Parsee girls were ornaments of their society on account of the education they were receiving, and Hindu girls should follow in their footsteps.

Mrs. Gostling and several gentlemen spoke on the subject, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

## SELLING TODDY WITHOUT A LICENSE.

MR. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Jamsetji Jamsapji Dhanidadoona was charged by Mr. Steers, the Collector Abkari Inspector, with selling toddy without a license from the Collector of Bombay. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. On the case being resumed yesterday evidence for the defence was gone into. The accused, in his defence, stated that the whole case was got up against him, and that there was a conspiracy on the part of the prosecution to ruin him. On the 17th ultimo, he was talking to a vegetable seller, witness Govindrao, disguised as a groom, came up to him, and asked him if his saheb was there. The witness then stood there for a few minutes, and then suddenly caught hold of the accused. The saheb in the meantime came up to the spot. Govindrao told the saheb that the marked coins were found on the person of the accused. The money was taken out from the pocket of Govindrao. The accused admitted that he had no license on his name, but that he held one in partnership with Nowroji Maneckji. The partnership license was in the name of Nowroji Maneckji alone. There used to be a shop for selling toddy in the hut, but since the quarrel arose between the accused and his father, brothers, and cousin the shop was closed. The accused called evidence in support of his statement, which the Magistrate disbelieved.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, observed that from the record of the Court it appeared that he was fined Rs. 25 on the 10th August, 1882, for a similar offence. From the evidence before the Court it was conclusively proved that the accused did sell toddy surreptitiously on the day in question. The prosecution, his Worship said, was conducted in a very fair spirit. Under the circumstances the accused was fined Rs. 50, or in default of payment was sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for fifteen days.

## THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE S. S. SHIRAVATI.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, president of the Marine Court of Enquiry, held to enquire into the circumstances attending the bursting of a boiler tube, which resulted in the death of Shaik Ibrahim, delivered judgment in the case. After recapitulating the salient points in the evidence, Mr. Cooper said that the Court came to the conclusion that the death of Shaik Ebrahim was caused by his being scalded by an escape of steam and water from the boiler of the s.s. Shiravati, by the bursting of a boiler tube on the 3rd instant, when she was off Janjira, and proceeding on her voyage towards Bombay. From the examination of the injured tubes it appeared that the fractured one was the first to give way. The Court thought it was very probable from observing a small scarf on one side of the broken part, which side had also a darker and older appearance than the other, which appeared to have been broken more recently, that there had been a flaw existing for some time, although most possibly imperceptible when the tube was in place. On the rupture of that tube the hole (which was somewhat large) would admit of a very speedy lowering of the water in the boiler, and in consequence the other tubes becoming overheated would naturally collapse as their appearance showed in Court. The engineers were unable to get access to the stokehole to draw the fires for some time, owing to the rush of steam and water. The Court considered under these circumstances that the bursting of the tube was accidental, and could not have been foreseen and that no blame was attachable to any of those in charge. Information of the ship being anchored off Janjira appeared to have been conveyed to Bombay speedily, and the Company acted promptly in at once sending the Shastri to render assistance. The Shiravati appeared to have well found in all respects, the two engineers appeared to have shown themselves competent men in an emergency. All appeared to have been done in regard to treating the injured man, that was possible, and his relatives were at once communicated with.

## SOUNDY REIMBURSEMENT FUND.

TWELFTH LIST.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| A Sympathiser | 10 | 0 |
| Babajee Gopal | 5 | 0 |
| B. E. | 10 | 0 |
| Sorabjee R. Patell | 3 | 0 |
| D. B. D. | 25 | 0 |
| Previously acknowledged | 1,352 | 4 |
| Total | Rs. 1,405 | 4 |

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

### REMOVAL OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

PREMCORR VS. LUCKHMIDAS RUNCHORDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this suit, by her next friend Maneckbai Rajaram, prayed for administration of the estate of her late father Kassidas Rajaram, under the direction of the Court and for the appointment of a receiver. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the first and second defendants. There was no appearance for the third and fourth defendants.

The plaint stated that one Kassidas Rajaram died at Surat, on the 3rd January, 1890, leaving him surviving two daughters, the plaintiff and the fourth defendant. Prior to his death, he made his last will, dated 27th December, 18-9, whereby he appointed the first three defendants his executors, and the first defendant his chief executor, and gave him full authority. By the will the testator bequeathed the residue of his property moveable and immoveable, in equal shares to the plaintiff and the fourth defendant to be divided when the plaintiff attained the age of eighteen years. The plaintiff charged that it was not safe that the property, worth about Rs. 50,000 should be left in the hands of the first three defendants. The first defendant was an infirm man, who had been insolvent, and had not obtained his final discharge. The second and third defendants were also men entirely without means. The plaintiff prayed for administration of the estate under the direction of the Court and for a receiver.

The first three defendants filed their written statement, denying the charges made against them out of spite by the plaintiffs' guardian.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the real question was whether the executors should be removed. The third defendant had written to say he did not wish to have anything to do with this matter. No charge had been proved against the second defendant, but he was very much mixed up with the first defendant. The first defendant had to do what he thought proper according to the will. The person the testator looked to was the first defendant. This suit would have to be decided with regard to the charges made against the first defendant, who was insolvent about twenty-two years ago, and the testator knew of this. It appeared that the first defendant, having cataracts in both his eyes, could not move about, and he left the management in his mehta's hands, and could not check his mehta in any way. Under the circumstances, and according to the case in L. R., 9 Appeal, pages 385, 387, the trustees might be removed. The management of the trust-property should be with a man who could give proper attention to it, which the first defendant could not. The trustees were accordingly removed; and they were directed to give an account of their administration. The next friend should pay half the costs of the whole suit, including the costs of rule "nisi," and bear half his own costs, and the other half of the first three defendants and of the plaintiff should come out of the estate. The matter was adjourned for appointment of a trustee and for an administration decree. The official trustee's consent to be obtained in the meanwhile.

## INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 11th February 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888:—Francis Hand, Supervisor, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, at present at Gangam Bridge, N C and E C Railway in the Madras Presidency, British India, for an improved dredger opener, to be known as "Hand's Patent Dredger Opener;" Samuel Sykes, Engineer, of 1, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, for improvements in the treatment of green tea leaf preparatory to the process of rolling; Augustine Cooke, Tea Planter, of Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, for improvements in apparatus for preparing green tea leaf for the process of rolling; Edward Sabine Brooke, Captain, Royal Artillery, Mhow, for improvements in carts used for transport purposes; Joseph Birdus Smith Booth, of 184, Cornbrook Street, Broughton, Electrical Engineer, and Ernest James Falconer, of 67, Higher Ardwick, Electrical Engineer, both of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in telephones; William Carey Leechman, of 92, Sinclair Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Merchant, for an improved preparation of tannin and process of making the same; Charles Gooding, of 190, New Cross Road, in the County of Kent, England, Leather Merchant, for improvements in or connected with coffins; Charles E. Bleyer Gentleman, 182, South Canal Street, Chicago, State of Illinois, United States of America, for an improvement in furnaces; James Myine, of Behoea, in the District of Shahabad, Zemindar, for improvements in frames for sugarcane-crushing machines, and Edward Lennon Cantwell, Consulting Engineer and Patent Agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improvements in portable sugarcane-crushing mills.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Leon Raphael Lecellier, of Villedieu (Manche), France, Manufacturer, for improvements in locks. (Filed 4th February 1893.) John Harper, Manager, Marshall, Soas and Co., Ld., No. 1, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, for improvements in clamps for holding together material compressed by hydraulic or other pressure. (Filed 7th February 1893.) Fritz Hansen, Engineer, of Leipzig, Kingdom of Saxony, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in electric arc lamps (Filed 8 February 1893.)

The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act No. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Messrs. James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of sprigs, leaves, and spots so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours; Messrs. James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of sprigs, leaves, spots and flowers, so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Wed. 22.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Opening Ceremony, Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, by H. E. Governor.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Annual Meeting of the Scottish High Schools, in the Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Sun. 12.—Bombay Light Horse, Camp-of-Exercise, Santa Cruz.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Bombay Light Horse, Camp, Santa Cruz.
Tues. 14.—Light Horse Camp.
Wed. 15.—Light Horse Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Light Horse Camp.
Fri. 17.—Light Horse Camp.
Sat. 18.—Light Horse Camp.
Sun. 19.—Light Horse Camp.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Light Horse Camp.
Tues. 21.—Light Horse Camp and Cross Country Races.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

AUCTION sale of very valuable properties situated at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and is known as Bhawoo Russul's Property.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Datubhoy Ebrahim, Esq., and on account and risk of Vinayek Ramchandert Luxmonjee, Luxmon Vinayek, Sunderrao Vinayek, under the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated 13th December, 1882.

LOT No. II.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in admeasurement 1274·6 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the property of the late Vishwanath Vithoojee Joohari, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north by the Lot No. I. and on the south by the property of Athbalee Shivjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoordas, Dhurumsey and Cama, Attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, February 22, 1893. Auctioneer.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of cast iron scrap and at 3·30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE CHAWL OF MR. DAMODER TAPIDAS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said Chawl, and the old stone fronting the front boundary wall of the ground lately purchased by the Municipality, situated on the line of the New Connaught Road, now under construction, on the north side of the Victoria Gardens.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 22, 1893.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 467 of 1889.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anandrao Venayek, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

The following immoveable property will be put up for sale without reserve by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p. m., on the premises, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 5.

A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 98 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 812 square yards, or there, about, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

LOT No. 9.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 267 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.

The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the properties can be obtained on application to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasojee, Furniture Merchant, closing his furniture business, the same comprises complete drawing-room suite, lined with velvet and tapestry, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, tables and easy chairs revolving and plain-topped office tables, strong made almyras wardrobe, elegant dressing and washstand table, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, (Col. Fuller's bungalow) opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, Cottage Pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, Hink's lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of A. L. WHITTELL, Esq.

Catalogues are publishe and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's lamp, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R Johnstone, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned horses and carriages, the property of F. Y. Smith, Esq.:—

1 pair handsome Walers, 7 years, 15 hands, sound and quiet in harness.
1 pair grey Arab horse, 14·2, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English-built single-seated brougham, by Thorne, with pole and shafts.
1 English-built victoria, by the Burlington Carriage Company, with pole and shafts.
2 sets of double and single harness.

The carriages and horses could be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY next, the 27th inst., at 2·30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise) the undermentioned horses and carriages, the property of J. JANNI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

1 pair of handsome dark brown Hungarian horses, 6 years.
1 handsome chesnut Hungarian horse, 6 years off, all go in single and double harness.
1 handsome English-built barouche by Windover.
1 English-built single-seated brougham.
1 set of English-made double and 1 set single harness.

SALE OF THE YACHT FALCON.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise.)

The Yacht Falcon, two masted lateen rig, metal sheathed, with sails, yard, anchors, cables, ropes, &c., in sailing order, the property of J. JANNI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, February 22, 1893.

### WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
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PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

## GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS,

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria, with a bay Waler mare, believed to be sound, and harness, 1 handsome strong high wheeled dog-cart by Dykes and Co. with a chesnut Waler mare, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. GREENWAY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

The property of another gentleman—1 strong-built mail-phaeton.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdoolally Essabhai.

10 cases gold thread and 2 cases lametta.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English-built mail phaeton for single horse with brake and folding step.

1 powerful bay waler mare, aged, goes in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand office shigram,

1 strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Apollo House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate mahogany cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich English carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. C. GARDINER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 16 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin-Ahmed Mooshari, at No, 11, Hornby Row.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, behind the Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Brussel's and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong C.-B. grey mare, 13.3, fast trapper, goes in harness, &c., &c., the property of A. F. FERGUSON Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tulloch, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th March next, and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

About 200 very first class Australian horses imported especially on the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.

The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day, until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, 7th March, at 3 o'clock.

Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class Horses suitable for all purposes either carriage or riding.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 22, 1893.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports no change in the price of Bar Silver, at 38⅛d. per oz.; but quotes 4 per cent. Rupee Securities 3-16 per cent. lower, at £64. Silver in New York, also, was unchanged in value yesterday, at 84 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London, however, having receded ¼ cent to 4·87¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 290,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84·30 to 84·40 cents. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan was down ¼ per cent., to 109¼. The market rates of discount were put up ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅞ and 1¾ per cent., respectively, the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98½; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at fcs. 25·19½.

A further advance of 1·16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton, in Liverpool yesterday, at 5 1-16d. per lb.; and, in East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dholleras, Oomras, and Hingunghat were all higher to the same extent; but Saturday's prices for American Arrivals and for Egyptian Fair Brown, were repeated. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals also steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In the New York Cotton Market, however, there was but little change, the price of spot Mid.-Uplands having remained at 9 3-16 cents; while May Futures were only three points higher, at 9·25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's total figures to date, and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

| | 1893. | 1892. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts..... | 12,000 | 22,000 | 24,000 |
| Two days' do. ..... | 25,000 | 46,000 | 47,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. '92 ..... | 4,198,000 | 5,930,000 | 5,706,000 |

Here, the Cotton market has been steady to-day with a small business passing, and without any further change in rates. Exporters have bought 300 bales of ready new Bengals at Rs. 204·29; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 243; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 200 new Juigaum, at Rs. 221½, and 100 each of Mows, at Rs. 248; Bhownugger, at Rs. 243; Dhorajee Ginned, at Rs. 250; and Oojein, at Rs. 227½ per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent by shippers in a quiet market, and with prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—Not more than a moderate business has been reported; but the tone of the market has been firm, and the price of *Linseed* has further advanced 3 annas per cwt. The following are this evening's quotations:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed ..... | Rs. 8-15-0 | to Rs. 9-1-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ,, | 7-9-0 | to | |
| ,, ,, Cawnpore ,, | 7-4-0 | to ,, 7-5-0 | ,, |
| ,, Red ,, | 6-15-0 | to ,, 7-2-0 | ,, |
| Gingelly White ..... ,, | 44-0-0 | to ,, 45-0-0 | ,, |
| Do. Mixed ..... ,, | 40-0-0 | to ,, 43-0-0 | ,, |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 8,886 | bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 24,290 | cwt. |
| Linseed ..... | 32,364 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ..... | 7,373 | ,, |
| Gingelly ..... | 26,630 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ..... | 25,205 | ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 3,048 | ,, |
| Rice ..... | 12,128 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged; but demand for tonnage is slack, and no fresh business to speak of has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Opening rates for Bank media of remittance this morning were 1s. 2 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand in one direction, at which a little was given, when 1-32d. lower became the rate, ready and forward, no enquiry, however, being felt thereat. The rate for three months' sight Credits, ready, and for future delivery has been 1s. 2⅞d., at which a few transactions transpired; but the business passing both ways has been very limited, and the feeling at closing was quiet at the following quotations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ... | 1s. 2 23-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ... | 1s. 2 11-16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight. | 1s. 2⅞d. | ,, |
| Credits do. | ...1s. 2⅞d. | ,, |
| Francs do. | ...1·56¼d. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has not been much actual change in rates for Fours to-day, but the feeling has been weak, and we quote, at closing, 105½ for Cash; 105 3-16 for the coming settlement; and 105 for the end of March account; the price of 4½ per Cents remaining, at 101, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected; but prices are without change, all round.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera ..... | 4⅜ |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ..... | 98⅛ |
| 3 per cent. Reales ..... | 98¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 109¼ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 38⅛ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 64⅛ |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 21.

Orient steamer Oroya, from Suez, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 21.

H. M. S. Brisk, from Madras, arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Laseyne reached Aden on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 5 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Ville de la Ciotat left Aden for Europe on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 11 a.m.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Sadir-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Aden Zanzibar interrupted.
Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.
Owing to interruption of cables Aden, Zanzibar, and St. Thome Loanda the whole of South Africa is cut off. Steamer leaves Aden for Zanzibar on Thursday, the 23rd instant.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden on Thursday, the 23rd instant.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask, Muscat, close at Karachi, at 10 a.m. on Thursday 23rd instant.
Mail for Loanda closes at St. Thome on Friday evening, the 24th instant.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | 20 | 6 | 50 p.m. | 13 | 11 |
| Teheran ..... | 21 | 2 | 44 p.m. | .. | 21 |
| Suez ..... | 21 | 2 | 45 p.m. | ... | 2 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 21st Feb., 1893.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ..... | .. | 59 | .. | 4 |
| ,, Karachee ..... | .. | 28 | .. | 1 |
| ,, Madras ..... | .. | 19 | .. | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTISON—January 29, at Cinnamara, Jorehaut, Assam, the wife of Alex. Christison, of a son.
DAVIES—February 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Davies, of a son.

MARIAGE.

HENDERSON—GOODRIDGE—February 9, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Major Percy Henderson, I S C, son of the late Major-General Henderson, R. E, to Kathleen Constance Talbot Goodridge, daughter of the late Captain Goodridge, and stepdaughter of Colonel Fletcher, Royal Body Guard.

DEATHS.

BLEAZBY—February 9, at Ferozepore, Mrs C S Bleazby, widow of Major G B Bleazby, Bengal Army, Retired List.
BROOKES—February 11, at Merkanam, South Arcot District, Maria (Mini), the dearly loved wife of Richard Marshall Brookes, Madras Salt and Abkari Department.
MANUEL—February 17, at Amritsar, Mr S Manuel, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office, Dharmsala, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in case, aged 53 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1893.


SIR CHARLES DILKE contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an able, and, for him, an almost impassioned paper, pointing out the danger involved in the Uganda policy, which he is apprehensive that the new Government may accept and carry out. He begins by calling to mind that he has been on most points in accordance with those from whom on this question he is compelled to differ. He was in favour of the retention by Great Britain of the districts which Lord Salisbury ceded to Germany. He desired the retention of the country necessary for through communication from north to south along the Lakes. But that territory is now in the hands of Germany. He was in favour of maintaining the independence of the Protestant native government and the freedom of British Missionary enterprise in Madagascar. In the bargain made by the late Foreign Minister with Germany, we took for our share rights in the Zanzibar dominions which were inconsistent with our engagement with France, that we should do nothing in the way of establishing a protectorate in that country without previous consultation with that Power. A similar engagement with the French in regard to Madagascar had, therefore, to be abrogated in favour of France, and the British Missionary societies which were pre-eminently successful in that country, came under French control. To all this Sir Charles Dilke was opposed, for he is not one of those who on general grounds, desires to contract the boundaries of the Empire. He objects to the proposed acquisition of Uganda on the special ground that the region in question would be quite unprofitable, and involve serious military and political responsibilities in a country, six hundred miles from the sea, and cut off from our base by desert tracts inhabited by savages. Had matters remained on their former footing, and the line of through communication from north to south had not been cut by the cession to Germany of the country between the Lakes, it might have been necessary to hold Uganda, profitless as the region is in itself, as a link in the chain of communication. But as matters are now, the Congo State—of which France has the reversion—and the German territory meet across Africa on Lake Tanganyika, and to the north of it. The Uganda problem, he argues, has now no relation to the British sphere of influence south of that Lake. On the north the Uganda territory runs with the region where the Black Arabs of the Soudan are established in overwhelming force, and whence they will, sooner or later, according to Mr. Stanley, swoop down upon Uganda. Captain Lugard regards the construction of a line of forts as essential to the protection of the region against this pressing danger. The forts will not only have to be constructed, but must be held by garrisons.

How are these garrisons to be maintained and reinforced? Mr. Stanley is of opinion that this can only be done by the building of a railway, without which he declares force on a scale equal to that of the Abyssinian expedition will be necessary to beat back the Soudanese Arabs. Sir Charles Dilke points out that the Abyssinian expedition cost from first to last seventeen millions sterling, and a railway carried through a desolate country and over hills, thousands of feet high, would cost at least five millions of money and take five years to build. What is to be done with Uganda while the works are in progress? When built, the railway, according to Mr. Joseph Thompson, who is one of those that advocate its construction, will have but the most trifling traffic, as there will be but four or five trains in the year, sufficing for the down traffic, and a train a month to convey supplies for the British garrison. The Rev. Guinness Rogers, writing on this part of the subject in the *Nineteenth Century*, points out that the railway, if made at all, can only be made by slaves, for free labour is not available. Whatever hopes may be entertained that as the work progresses, some free labour may be attracted, it is certain that the railway, which is to get rid of slavery and the slave trade, must be largely, and in its earlier stages exclusively, the work of slaves. Mr. Rogers says very truly that nothing is more surprising than the strange glamour which has been thrown over so many in relation to this matter. A railway that would cost millions and which could not possibly earn even a moderate dividend, or pay the cost of management, and would have to be carried through wild desert and waterless regions, exposed to the raids of savage tribes, is spoken of as lightly as if it were a suburban line for which the traffic was waiting. It is the same with Mr. Cecil Rhodes' scheme for a telegraph line from north to south of Africa, which would have to pass through the Mahdi's dominions, and even more impenetrable tracts. The people of the country do not want the railway, and do not want to be civilised. Captain Lugard told the Geographical Society that the people of Uganda are averse to all European interference, "for they are blindly loyal to their King and Chiefs, and fear that the white men may undermine their power and prestige." King Mwanga is at one with his people on this point. Captain Lugard, in a letter to the East African Company, related how the King held back, and refused to sign the treaty which was presented to him, and demanded time. "I replied by rapping the table, and, speaking loudly, said: 'We must sign now.' I threatened to leave the next day, if he did not, and possibly go to his enemies. I pointed out to him that he had lost the southern half of his kingdom to the Germans, and that he would lose more if he delayed now. He was, I think, scared at my manner, and trembled very violently, and was on the point of signing when a rabble with guns, which crowded the door-way, threatened to shoot the first man who signed, shouting that they were selling their country." Captain Lugard had increased his Soudanese escort to twenty men with fixed bayonets, but he saw nevertheless that under the circumstances immediate signature was hopeless. Two days later the Catholic Chiefs agreed to sign, and the King signed too, adding a proviso that if a stronger white man came "these words shall be wiped out, and we make another." The King endeavoured to get back the document, or to insert some modifications, but Captain Lugard refused to have another interview until the treaty was on the way to Mombassa.

Sir Charles Dilke regards it as inevitable that when this King, who is now practically a prisoner, dies, there will be a civil war to settle the succession. There are six thousand guns in the hands of the Christians of which fourteen hundred are held by the Protestants. Captain Lugard states in his reports that he found Mwanga hostile to the British, and that it would be impossible for the Company to maintain itself except by a Resident, supported by a force so powerful as to command obedience. A Zanzibari force would not do, "for the Zanzibari hates to be left as a garrison." Captain Lugard also insisted upon the necessity of an organised system of defence to keep out the Arabs, "who have enormous stores of ammunition, breech-loading rifles, cannon, and steamers." At a later date, he reported that he had been misinformed as to the strength of the Protestants, who were outnumbered by the Catholics, while the vast majority of the population was heathen, who were called Catholic or Protestant according to the religion of their Chiefs. All the Chiefs would, unless restrained by the loss of their estates, go over to the religion of the King, who was then Catholic. "This would be doubly a heavy blow to the Protestants, destroying their power as a political party, and preventing their admission into these States for the purpose of propagating their creed. The Protestants urged this as did their missionaries." Captain Lugard supplied a Protestant Chief with gunpowder, and marched with him when he was destroying houses and crops. On the march he fell in with Emin Pasha and his Germans, moving about in the British sphere of influence, plundering and killing negroes. It must be mentioned that Captain Lugard's full and frank reports were mutilated when presented to Parliament; the omitted passages have, however, since been restored. It is upon the information furnished by his reports and those of his successor, Captain Williams, as well as on the statements of Mr. Stanley, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Joseph Thomson, who are all in favour of the annexation of Uganda, that Sir Charles Dilke has come to the conclusion that such a course would involve loss and disaster on a scale of which no adequate conception has yet been realised. The population of the Uganda region is usually set down at two or three millions; of these the Christians are but an infinitesimal fraction, and could offer no effectual resistance to their pagan neighbours, or to the Mahomedans from the Soudan, who would be much more likely to enter the country, if their old antagonists, with whom they have already crossed swords, take the place of the Company than they would be if the latter remain in the country or simply withdraw from it.

THE annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held yesterday afternoon in the Cowasji Jehanghier Hall, every seat in which was occupied. The Chancellor, his Excellency Lord Harris, presided, and expressed his regret that the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Telang, was unable, through ill-health, to deliver the annual address in this his first year of office. Reference was made to the fact that in the past year, for the first time, the University elected two Fellows, and exercised the new privilege in a manner which was regarded as successful, giving ground to hope that the experiment having been so satisfactory, might be extended with advantage. In allusion to the animated discussions which took place during the year on the question of giving higher Degrees, the Chancellor elicited applause by stating that in his opinion the University ought to give Degrees equal to those bestowed by any other University in the world. The great and natural desire for titles, he observed, is in itself wholesome, when they are the evidence and proof of learning. But a sordid love of titles for their own sake is another matter. They confer no distinction on the individuals who bear them, while they lower the reputation of the body which confers them. His Lordship urged upon the Senate the necessity of always bearing in mind, whatever may be the subject under discussion, that it is not merely the temporary advantage of the graduate which is to be considered, but the maintenance and even the raising of the dignity of the University. The Chancellor also dealt at some length with the question of extending the work of the University, and intimated that if the liberality of wealthy citizens would provide funds for this purpose, the Government would deem it right to contribute some proportion of the cost of making the University a teaching body.

A HOME correspondent writes to us a propos of the serious mischief worked in England recently by the action of the Anti-Opium League, which is agitating in the provinces, and contemplates great demonstrations in the Metropolis. Two days are to be given up to conference and prayer in Exeter Hall and at the Quaker head-quarters. As a sample of the agitation, our correspondent gives us some particulars of what took place at Trowbridge on the 9th instant, when the anti-opium agitators appeared in force and denounced the wickedness of the Indian Government in forcing opium upon an unwilling people. The most absurd and misleading statements were made. Amongst other allegations was one charging the Government of India with fostering the opium trade in Burmah. Fortunately, it happened that Mr. R. B. Worthington, a retired Bombay civilian, was present, and he surprised the agitators and the audience by informing them that Burmah is not India, and that in Burmah the Government have done their best to suppress the opium traffic. He quoted *in extenso* an able letter from Mr. A. C. Trevor, when Commissioner in Sind, setting forth that opium-eating in certain districts in the Bombay Presidency is not injurious as it is not excessive, and is found to be a safe-guard against malarial fever and other ailments. Mr. Worthington vindicated the opium policy of the Government as it is carried out in the Bombay Presidency, and proved to the audience that the agitators were not accurately informed on the subject. Dr. John Pollen, who was also present, pointed out that the agitators were misapplying their energies in going down to Trowbridge. They ought, he said, to go to China, and convert the Chinese to

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### THE BENGAL JURY QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question said that it was not intended to withdraw the Bengal Juries' Notification pending receipt of the report of the commission which was expected shortly.

### THE REGISTRATION LAW.

Mr. H. Fowler then introduced a Bill to amend the Registration Act which provides for the abolition of disqualification for the non-payment of rates and fixes the period of residence at three months, the official registrars to prepare the list of voters.

In the discussion, which followed, Mr. Stanhope made a speech, in which he approved of the principle of the Bill, which was then read a first time.

The Right Hon. J. W. Mellor has been elected Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

### THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

While the Herschell Committee were drafting their report, certain points regarding exchange arose, which required further evidence.

Sir Alfred Lyall has already been examined, and three other witnesses will be examined to-morrow.

### GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.

General Sir George White has been appointed Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place on Mr. Asquith's Bill to amend the law relating to the liability of employers for injuries to their workmen which abolishes the doctrine of common employment, prohibits workmen from contracting to relinquish their statutory right, and classes the seamen of British ships as workmen.

### TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian Troopship Malabar has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

### THE ITALIAN BANK SCANDALS.

ROME, FEB. 20.

Signor Dezerbi, the Deputy, who was arrested in connection with the Bank of Rome scandals, has died in prison.

### ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MUSKETRY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Colonel Symons to succeed Colonel Ian Hamilton as Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry in India.

### FRONTIER NEWS.

Immediately to the south of the Kurram Valley some sections, such as the Kabul Khel, had been influenced by Gul Mahomed and the Governor of Khost, but Mr. Merks' prompt occupation of Bulandkhel prevented any mischief in that quarter.

### THE JELLALABAD MISSION.

The Amir, having recovered from his recent illness, has notified to the British Agent at Kabul his intention of addressing the Government of India on the frontier question. The answer has been delayed so long that it is impossible now for Lord Roberts to meet his Highness at Jellalabad even if desired, as his silence for months past has made it more than doubtful.

### THE SHEWBO-WUNTHO RAILWAY.

The opening of the Shwebo-Wuntho section of the Mu Valley Railway to passenger traffic has been sanctioned, and service will begin at an early date.

### ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN WELLAR.

Captain Wellar, 14th Bengal Lancers, while out riding at Jullandur, had a severe fall, breaking his collar bone. He is, however, doing well.

### THE TRIAL BY JURY COMMISSION.

The *Pioneer* further announces that Mr. Justice Prinsep is likely to be appointed President of the Jury Commission and Mr. C. A. Wilkins, additional judge of the Twenty-four Pergannahs will represent the Bengal Government.

The *Englishman* in its latest issue emphatically denies of any selection being made up to yesterday, because it is difficult to get a body who would not prejudice the case, therefore, the question is still in its infancy.

### LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

The cricket match between Lord Hawke's Team and the Punjab commenced at noon, on Monday, in the Lawrence Gardens, at Lahore. The local men won the toss, and elected to go in. From all accounts the Punjabis got a strong team together, but the sequel proved not to be quite a match for the Englishmen. By lunch five wickets were down for 59 runs, though the fifth wicket really fell for 32, the two not-outs accounting for the balance. Mr. Hill was put on to bowl first and was in immense form. Mr. French played a careful 28. All were dismissed by half-past three for 128 runs. The visitors went in at four after being photographed, and by the time stumps were drawn they made 105 runs for the loss of two wickets. Jackson's hits were nearly all boundaries, who played a slashing game, being still in with Mr. C. Wright. The wicket was somewhat bumpy. The following are the scores :—

THE PUNJAB.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. White, b Hill | 10 |
| Lieut. Lewarne, c Wright, b Hill | 1 |
| Lieut. Moffat, c Heseltine, b Hill | 1 |
| Lieut. Kaye, run out | 8 |
| Lieut. Champain, c Wright, b Hornsby | 7 |
| Mr. French, b Hill | 28 |
| Captain Fegan, b Hill | 16 |
| Lieut. Bosanquet, c Vernon, b Jackson | 23 |
| Captain Willmot, c Hill | 9 |
| Lieut. Roberts, not out | 2 |
| Mr. Robinson, b Hill | 4 |
| Extras | 19 |
| Total | 128 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | M. | W. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hornsby | 105 | 11 | 1 | 33 |
| Hill | 137 | 8 | 7 | 47 |
| Heseltine | 20 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Foljambe | 15 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Jackson | 30 | 0 | 1 | 18 |

Hill and Heletine bowled 1 no-ball each.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hornsby, l-b-w, b Fegan | 4 |
| Lord Hawke, st French, b Roberts | 18 |
| Mr. Jackson, not out | 69 |
| Mr. C. Wright, not out | 14 |
| Total | 105 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | M. | W. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fegan | 40 | 2 | 1 | 41 |
| Robinson | 30 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Roberts | 25 | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| Bosanquet | 15 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Kaye | 15 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

### THE RETURN MATCH WITH THE PARSEES.

Lord Hawke's team does not after all play a return match with the Parsees as there is no time available between the conclusion of the engagements with the North and the sailing of the steamer by which passages have been taken.

### THE DELHI-KOTRI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

Messrs. McHinch and Co., Calcutta, have thrown up the concession which was granted them for the proposed Delhi-Kotri Railway.

### THE MUD-GORGE RAILWAY.

The Conference on the question of the Mud-Gorge Railway will meet at Sibi on the 24th March, and proceed to the Mud-Gorge to inspect the line.

Mr. Horace Bell, who will be the president, leaves Calcutta on the 17th March. The other members are Mr. Bell, Engineer-in-Chief, Mari-Attock Railway; Mr. Ramsay, Mushkaf-Bolan Railway; Mr. Robertson, E.I. Railway; and Mr. Hodson, Frontier Section N.-W Railway. The question is likely to be thoroughly threshed out by the committee at Quetta. Mr. Horace Bell afterwards visits Khojak and Karachi.

### THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At Thursday's legislative meeting Sir Alexander Miller will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences, which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to foreign territory the jurisdiction which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory.

### FIELD-DAY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 21.

The operations, which commenced yesterday, were continued to-day, the two forces under the respective commands of their Colonels, Tandy and Symons, taking up the position they had occupied when the "cease fire" was sounded yesterday. The Sappers and Miners, who were under the command of Major O. Sullivan, R.E., represented a well-disciplined and well-armed force of one battalion, waiting in Lohogaon to join whichever side got the best of the engagement, and went out to the Tank, near the junction of Lohogaon and Yerrowda Roads, north-east of the Jail. The Bombay force, under Colonel Symons, had instructions to hold on to their position, expecting reinforcements, while Colonel Tandy's Poona force was directed to attack and, if possible, defeat the enemy. At 7-30 a.m., Major O. Sullivan decided to throw in his lot with the Bombay force, and with that object he moved his men in the direction of the Kalas ford. He was fired upon by the battery of Colonel Tandy's force, which was in action at the north-east corner of the Yerrowda Jail, at the junction of the Dighi Road and the road leading past in front of Yerrowda Jail. The Sappers came upon three dismounted troops of Lancers, whom they captured, and they further succeeded in putting two of the Horse Battery guns out of action. The Sappers themselves were put out of action for half-an-hour, but they eventually effected junction with Colonel Symons' force. The main attack by Colonel Tandy's force was in the direction of Kalas ford, and nearly the whole of his Infantry attacked the ridge in the north-west of the Kalas village, where Colonel Symons had taken up his position with his right, resting on the river. The cease-fire was sounded at 9 o'clock. Colonel Tandy could not hope to turn Colonel Symons out of his position with the small force at his disposal. He had sixteen companies against Colonel Symons' eighteen.

The smokeless ammunition gives a sort of a pop gun report, and not such a loud report as that produced by ordinary ammunition. It is impossible to form a correct idea of what the new ammunition is like so long as the Artillery are not supplied with the new stuff.

### ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL POONA DISTRICT.

Colonel Stopford, R.A., who accompanied the Defence Committee to Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras, returned to Poona to-day, and resumed charge of his office of Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District.

### THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 21.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day. Syed Hussain Raza Khan, witness, swore that he was employed by Mr. Nelson, barrister-at-law, and he interpreted a conversation between his master and Sadulla, a witness for the prosecution. Raza Khan swore that during the conversation Sadulla admitted of giving false evidence in favour of Mehdi Hassan. Mr. Nelson asked him it he did not fear God, and Sadulla replied he did; but that his wife was murdered and her ornaments stolen, and he could not get them back. Mehdi Hassan and Mustaq Hussain frightened him, and said that if Sadulla did not give evidence they would do such things to him that even the dogs and crows would fear. The evidence Sadulla gave was all false and tutured by them. Mr. Nelson, barrister-at-law, corroborated his clerk's evidence.

### A DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 21.

The Misquith divorce case came on for settlement of issues to-day before Mr. Justice Shepherd. The co-respondent's solicitor was not in a position to settle the issues as the co-respondent had put in a statement denying the validity of Misquith's marriage, and alleging previous marriage by respondent with a Mr. Lloyd. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

### ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Poona mail which is timed to arrive at the Victoria Terminus, at seven o'clock in the morning, was four hours late yesterday in consequence of a collision at the Ambernath station, thirty-eight miles from Bombay between two goods trains. Six wagons were derailed and damaged, but fortunately the accident was not attended with any injury to those in charge of the trains.

### BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We are asked to call attention to the concert to be given to-morrow evening by the above Society when Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" will be peformed. There should be quite one hundred performers. The orchestra is, as usual, made up of amateurs, generously assisted by many resident professionals, and Lieutenant-Colonel Symons has most kindly allowed several of his men, who have assisted the Society on former occasions, to come from Poona, with Mr. Wilson, in order to help the Society. It is hoped there will be a full hall.

### VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the advertisements, which have lately been appearing in many of the Indian papers, offering remunerative occupation in return for cash deposited as security, I shall be glad if you will allow me to remind your readers that the Bombay Natural History Society has no up-country agencies or branches, and is not in any way connected with the so-called Victoria Natural History Institute.—I am, &c.,

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Bombay Natural History Society.

### THE ILLUSTRATED FRENCH GRAMMAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure your review and criticism on Messrs. Loly and Goujon's new illustrated French Grammar, in your issue of 18th instant, and fully enclose your remarks. These gentlemen are to be thanked for introducing a new feature into the dry-as-dust study of such a science as grammar. The system of the pictorial method ought to appeal especially to school-masters in India as they will find it invaluable in rapidly imparting a knowledge of French to their scholars. I have used and seen used the grammar in question and have found it most satisfactory, I know personally that this grammar is the outcome of the practical experience of the joint authors in teaching both in England and in France and its conciseness and the eminently practical tone of its vocabularies and recitations are a proof of this. I can heartily recommend this little book to those engaged in tuition in India.

A SCHOOLMASTER OF TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

The directors of the Oriental Bank Estates Company have intimated that they do not contemplate declaring an interim dividend in the present year on either class of the Company's shares, preferred or ordinary, owing to the shortness of crops in Mauritius and Ceylon.

The total demand of Excise revenue of the several districts of the Madras Presidency for the month of October, 1892, amounted to Rs. 71,82,441, of which Rs. 68,85,787 was collected and Rs. 15,959 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,80,695, or nearly 4 per cent., to be collected.

Her Majesty's Flagship Boadicea, with Rear Admiral Kennedy on board, accompanied by the H. M. S. Brisk, sailed for Trincomallee on Saturday afternoon.

Commander W. Powell, of the Royal Indian Marine, assumed charge of the office of Port Officer of Madras from Capt. H. A. Street, on Saturday forenoon.

The Governor's Golf Prize at Madras, the play for which was concluded on Saturday, has been won by Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck, with 109 points; Mr. H. W. Foster coming second, with 110.

Sitapore has been the scene of an extraordinary fatality. It appears that Mr. Learmouth, the District Engineer, felt unwell early on Thursday morning, and proceeding to the bottle-khans in the dark, picked up a bottle which he supposed contained whisky and took a draught. Unfortunately the liquid was kerosine oil, and Mr. Learmouth succumbed in a few minutes after suffering terrible agony.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 11th February 1893 were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 76,447, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,25,299, making altogether Rs. 2,01,746, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 240-2-9. During the corresponding week in 1891 the receipts were Rs. 1,95,008-4-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 232-2-5.

Before leaving Lucknow Lord Roberts visited all the scenes of the Mutiny with which he had been so closely associated almost in the beginning of his soldier's career, and in connection with which he first gained distinction.

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta, during the week ending 11th February, was 198, against 257 and 205 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 54. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 5 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 56. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 66 and 33, respectively, against 105 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·1 per mille per annum, against 33·1, the mean of the last five years.

The Raja of Bhinga has distinguished himself, says the *Saturday Evening Journal*, by asking the first question under the new rules for Legislative Councils. This is a distinction which cannot now be taken away from him. The native press cannot be expected to take much notice of the matter, for it was the Raja who wrote a pamphlet against the Congress, nevertheless the question was an important one to the dumb millions. It is well known that the servants of travelling officials often exercise oppression, especially in small villages, in taking things without payment, and unless the official keeps a sharp look out, which many never do, the matter is not likely to come to his notice. If the villagers complained their appeals might often go to the very man whose servants had robbed them. To refer such a question to local Governments is often a very effectual way of shelving it, yet it is to be hoped that the Raja's interrogation will have good results.

Alike as journalist, barrister, and judge, the late Chief Justice Higginbotham of Melbourne, was exceedingly conscientious. When he was editor of the *Melbourne Argus* he so carefully corrected the proofs, and so strenuously insisted on reading and verifying everything that went into type, that sometimes the paper did not come out until six and even seven in the morning, with the result that early trains were missed, much to the disgust of up-country subscribers. As a barrister he slowly and scrupulously digested his briefs, and returned them if he considered that right and justice were not on the side he was asked to espouse. As Chief Justice he held the balance so fairly between the parties before him, and weighed every point so nicely, that, notwithstanding the time he saved by taking his notes in shorthand, it took him twice, and even thrice, as long to hear a case as one of the other judges. Once, when summing up in a very important case and reading to the jury a quotation from one of the witnesses, he was brought to a sudden standstill by inability to make out the meaning of one of his own stenographic signs—a little accident to which the most expert shorthand writer is occasionally liable. But there was no false dignity about the Chief Justice. He simply turned towards the press-box and smilingly inquired if the reporters could assist him. The pressmen turned over their notes, the "missing word" was soon found, and the Chief Justice proceeded with his charge to the jury.

Lady Jeune is of opinion that if women would but determine to discard the ornaments, the garnitures, the trimmings, and the stuffs of French manufacture, and return to the simplicity and plainness of dress which satisfied their mothers and grandmothers, they would give a stimulus to home production; and, if they insisted on a certain standard of excellence in the material they purchased, they would soon find their example followed by women of all classes. As it is, she can only groan, in the pages of "The National Review," over what she calls 'the craze among women to overdress themselves and multiply their gowns." It is no uncommon thing, as she says, for people to wear four or five gowns a day. Gowns must be changed: morning, walking, afternoon, evening, each has its separate apparel; and the tea-gown, which is an invention of the last few years, is perhaps the most gorgeous and extravagant article in the list. It used to be said that women dressed to please men. If so (says Lady Jeune) those days are passed. Now they dress to outvie one another.

How Mr. George Grossmith became an operatic performer is related by that gentleman himself in the pages of "The Idler." It was one Tuesday night in the year 1877 that he received a letter from Sir Arthur (then Mr. Sullivan), dated from the Beefsteak Club, and beginning: "Dear Mr. Grossmith,—Are you inclined to go on the stage for a time? There is a part in the new piece I am doing with Gilbert which you would play admirably." The piece was "The Sorcerer"—the part John Wellington Wells. Subsequently Mr. Grossmith learnt that Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Arthur Cecil were both writing letters at the club when the former happened to remark that he couldn't "find a fellow for this opera." Mr. Cecil said, "I wonder if Grossmith——." Before he had finished the sentence, Sullivan, who had heard Mr. Grossmith give a musical sketch at a dinner party, exclaimed "The very man!" And so (says the narrator of this anecdote) "I was engaged." Mr. Grossmith, it will be found, has many amusing things to tell his interviewer about experiences on tour. "That" (he says) "is hard work if you like. I have gone a four months' tour without missing a night. It takes it out of one terribly. But it is very paying work. In the South of England I have made as much as £300 a week. My friends tried to frighten me as to the apathy of my Scotch audiences; as a matter of fact, I have no better audiences anywhere. I like performing to country audiences. I am never nervous, as I am apt to be at St. James's, where there are a number of my friends."

Archdeacon Farrar's testimony to the purity of the modern theatre, is one of the features of the February Number of "The New Review." It is given in a discussion on the presentation of Biblical personages on the stage. This is disapproved by the Archdeacon, who thinks it would most deeply wound the feelings of millions of serious Englishmen. He says: "The efforts that have been made during the last fifty years to purify the stage have been so far successful, that now nothing is more exceptional than to hear anything immoral or offensive at our best theatres. On the extremely rare occasions when I have been able to visit a theatre, I have not only witnessed the noble Shakespearian revivals of Mr. Charles Kean and Mr. Irving, but I have seen modern plays absolutely innocent and morally elevating. The clergy—including their highest dignitaries—have heartily welcomed the endeavour to rescue from misuse by the world, the flesh, and the devil, a form of recreation which may in itself be elevating and salutary. But if sacred personages were to be presented in plays which as a whole could not in any sense be regarded as sacred, and under conditions which might be much the reverse, there are few earnest Christians who would not feel themselves debarred from lending any countenance to that which many would regard (and in some instances rightly regard) as a shocking and positive profanation."

Now that so many people's houses are being visited by the French police on delicate errands connected with the Panama inquiry, the burglars are having what the Americans call a good time in the French capital. Several robberies have taken place recently by pretended emissaries from the Prefecture of Police. The most cleverly planned scheme of the kind was that of a little band of thieves who have succeeded in robbing the Marquis de Panime-Panis at his residence, 24, Avenue Marceau. The Marquis, it appears, is staying at Mentone, and his house is in the custody of caretakers, a man named Quezel and his wife. The other evening some one rang at the outer bell, and Quezel went out to see who it was. Four men, fashionably dressed, were at the door. One of them asked for the Marquis. "He is out of town," said the concierge. "Oh! never mind," replied the visitor. "I am a commissary of police, and I am instructed by M. Franqueville to search the place. I have a warrant for the arrest of your master in connection with the Panama affair." The concierge, like a prudent man, did not seem satisfied, not even when his strange visitor produced a pretended scarf of office. "Put on the handcuffs," the stranger then said, and his companions sprang upon the concierge and his wife, and having secured them, locked them in their lodge. Then the thieves set about their work at their leisure, and took away all the valuables they could lay hands on. When at last some one came and released the two prisoners, the thieves had been gone for hours.

The French Academy, jealous as it is for the purity of its native language, is nevertheless obliged to admit that certain English words have obtained so firm a footing in it that it is useless henceforth to attempt to drive them out. M. Greard, chairman or "rapporteur" to the Dictionary Commission appointed by that body, has just presented a report full of details interesting to philologists. The Commission does not attempt to justify "un five o'clock," meaning five o'clock tea, still less the infinitive form, "five o'clocquer," meaning to take five o'clock tea, and they are silent as to "meeting," "bookmaker" (usually written "bookmacker") "sportsman" (or "sportmans"), "handicap," "boule dogue" and other words frequently heard in the mouths of Frenchmen. What they do say is that forms like "bifteck" (beefsteak) "break," "spleen," and a few others which may be said to have no French equivalents, may henceforth be considered as part of the French language. At the same time, it is recommended that the spelling shall be altered so that they may correspond with the local pronunciation. Thus "biftec" is to replace "bifteck," "brec," brake, and "spline," spleen. The most noteworthy of the other recommendations of the Commission is the suppression of the circumflex accent, leaving only two accents, the acute and the grave.

If "The Sketch" keeps up to the level of its first number it should be a popular addition to the illustrated papers. The new weekly is issued from "The Illustrated London News" office. Its paragraphs are bright and varied, and its illustrations, more particularly its portraits and art gallery reproductions, are excellent. A better portrait of Mr. Frank Lockwood could not be desired than that which accompanies the account of an interview with this popular Queen's Counsel, and the reproduction of some of his humorous sketches in the Parnell Commission Court. We learn from this interview that Mr. Lockwood always makes his sketches in ink, and that he first studies his subject, and then caricatures from memory, instead of drawing direct from his subject. The selection of a "Graphic" artist—Mr. Sydney P. Hall—as the first subject of a series of articles on "Famous War Sketchers," shows a generous-mindedness on the part of the management of the new paper. Other features in the first number of "The Sketch" are Mr. Melton Prior's drawings in court during the Morley v. Loughnan case, illustrated articles on the coming Session from Conservative and Radical points of view, an interview with the Speaker's secretary, illustrated notices of weddings, books, plays, fashions up to date; and Mr. Linley Sambourne's artistic frontispiece, which we understand is to be varied from week to week.

A Vienna correspondent states that the plan of reproducing a bit of old Vienna at the Chicago Exhibition has completely failed. It was well received in Chicago, and would have been given every support, and a syndicate with an emigrated Austrian as its head would have guaranteed 200,000 florins if the Vienna firms had contracted to fill the shops with rare goods. But the first firms refused, and the whole plan has been abandoned. The Viennese are all the more disappointed because the Emperor William is going to have a Prussian village built at his expense, where Prussian military music will be performed.

Lately, says an Odessa correspondent, a report was spread among the people that Father John of Cornstadt, who is highly esteemed by all Russians, and renowned as a worker of miracles, had prophesied a war for 1893, in which Russia would lose Poland, Bessarabia, the Dnieper Government, and the Baltic Provinces. This prophecy has made a very disagreeable impression in St. Petersburgh, which the Panslavists have done their utmost to wipe out. At last the Father has let himself be persuaded to send a letter to the *Novoie Vremia*, in which he declares that he never made any such foolish prophecy, and adds that he is convinced that the Russian warriors will never give up any territory, be it ever so small a piece, to the enemy.

A Moravian Jewish family named Farber, a Vienna correspondent tells us, has raised a claim for the heritage of Archbishop Farber of Rottordam, who died twenty years ago, and whose property with the interest would amount to fourteen million florins by this time. The family maintains that the Archbishop was a brother of their father, was christened, became a priest, and emigrated to Holland, where his career took him to the Archbishop's see. Frau Farber years ago begged Archbishop Farber to help her in her embrarrassments, but received no answer. Lately she won twenty thousand pounds in the lottery, and with this money she is now trying for the Archbishop's property. There is so far no proof that Archbishop Farber is really connected with the family.

The calculations of "The Author" regarding the cost of book producing have confessedly been thrown out by a sudden and considerable advance in the price of bookbinding which amounts already to something like fifteen per cent. "This means," says the organ of the authors, "the addition of three shillings in the pound under this head. In other words, if the cost of binding is set down in our book at 8*d.*, to this must now be added 24*s.*, so that it now stands at 9*l.* 4*s.*"

Whist-players have received at the hands of the police magistrates at Hyde, in Cheshire, a warning not to play at the game known as "solo whist" in public-houses. Four guests at an hotel in that town being detected by a constable in this heinous act were summoned to answer for their misdeed. The question appeared to turn upon two points: First, was solo whist "a game of chance?" and secondly, was the room in the hotel in which they were discovered a "certain open and public place" within the meaning of the Act? After the expenditure of much casuistry and legal learning upon these problems the Bench finally found the four whist-players guilty and inflicted a fine of half-a-crown each. A case, however, has been granted for the Court of Queen's Bench.

### CONVOCATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

A convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. His Excellency Lord Harris presided as Chancellor, and there was a pretty full attendance of Fellows. The body of the hall was filled with ladies, gentlemen, and students to whom cards of invitation had been issued. Accommodation was also provided for Graduates of the University, while a large number of students were accommodated in the upper galleries. At 5-15 p.m. the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The following was the order of the procession :—

FELLOWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr K B Wagle | Dr DaGama |
| The Rev E Usteri | Mr Sukthankar |
| Dr A W Thomson | Mr Nadkarni |
| Prof W H Sharp | Dr A P Cama |
| Mr G S Rao | Mr Dharamsi |
| Mr S S A Moulvi | Mr M C Apte |
| The Rev Dr Braz de Monte | Dr T B Nariman |
| Vety Capt J Mills | Surg-Maj Kirtikar |
| Mr M K Kanga | Mr D N Wadia |
| Prof J J Gazdar | Mr V K Dhairyavan |
| Mr T K Gajjar | Dr Pestonji Mancharji |
| Rao Bahadur T K Dalal | Prof M Macmillan |
| Mr G K Apte | Rao Sahib Dalvi |
| Dr E F Sedina | Rao Bahadur V R Ghole |
| Dr T M Shah | Mr F W Stevens |
| Mr N A Moos | Mr Grattan Geary |
| Dr P Lisboa | Mr Jehanghier Cowasji Jehanghier |
| Mr Mirza Husein Khan | |
| Mr R D Dave | Mr Ezekiel |
| Mr C M Cursetji | Dr Waters |
| Mr S V Bhandarkar | Dr Cowasji Pestonji |
| Mr G M Tripathi | Dr Cowasji Hormasji |
| Mr Talati | Mr J S Tripathi |
| Dr Prabhakar | Dr J C Lisboa |
| Dr Pechey-Phipson | The Rev J M Hamilton |
| Mr Mulla | Dastur J M Jamaspasana |
| Dr F M Kanga | Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji |
| Prof Jack | |
| Mr S R Bhandarker | Mr Ranina |
| Mr F K Banaji | Khan Bahadur Murzban |
| Dr Vlogas | Mr Badrudin Tyabji |
| Mr Nene | Prof Hathornthwaite |
| Mr M M Munshi | Dr DaCunha |
| The Rev H Bochum | Dr DeAndrade |
| Dr K N Bahadurji | Dr Anderson |
| Mr Ahmadi | Mr J U Vajnik |
| Dr D A De Monte | Khan Bahadur J D Wadia |
| Dr Kantak | Dr Shantaram Vithal |
| Mr Vajeshankar Govrishankar | Mr A F Moos |
| | Mr Modak |
| Mr N Wadia | Mr W Lee-Warner |
| Mr Taleyarkhan | Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar |
| Mr R D Setna | |
| Rao Saheb V J Kirtikar | Dr Elulji Nashirvanji |
| Mr K E Kanga | Prof S Cook |
| The Rev R Scott | Mr Bengali |
| Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana | Mr Marphatia |
| | Mr Harphand Sadashivji |
| Mr G K Parakh | Dr Atmaram Pandurang |
| Mr J J Modi | Brig-Surg Hojel |
| Dr Gonsalves | Brig-Surg M B Cola |
| Dr B K Bhatavdekar | Mr K R Cama |
| Mr K B Sethna | The Rev Dhanjibhai Navroji |
| Mr M H Hakim | |
| Mr Dhumatkar | |

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, CENTRAL DIVISION.
Mr. T. B. Kirkham.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

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|---|---|
| The Hon Mr Justice Candy | The Hon Mr Justice Fulton |
| The Hon Mr Justice Parsons | The Hon Mr Justice Bayley |
| The Right Rev Dr. Mylne. | |
| The Hon. Mr. Birdwood. | |

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Harkisandas Narotamdas | Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai |
| Mr C Chambers | |

REGISTRAR.
Dr. MacDonald

SYNDICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr T Cooke | Dr M G Deshmukh |
| Dr R N Khori | The Rev F Dreckmann |
| Mr Starling | Mr R M Sayani |
| Mr P M Mehta | Principal Oxenham |

DEAN.
Brig-Surg Lieut-Col James Arnott

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
The Hon Mr Justice K. T. Telang

THE CHANCELLOR.
His Excellency Lord Harris

The procession advanced, headed by the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the step of the *dais*, where it halted, and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left, through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and the other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed them. After saluting the Chancellor, the Deans took the places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. All having taken their seats, then followed, on behalf of the candidates for a Degree, the supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduated; the passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree; the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and their admission to the Degree by the Chancellor. A declaration was then made of the Degrees conferred. The Registrar, Dr. MacDonald, then read the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the University during the past year, from which the following are extracts :—

REPORT.

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, held on the 22nd January 1892. The report mentions the principal results of the University examinations, endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

University School Final Examination.—At this examination there were fourteen hundred and sixty-six candidates.

Matriculation Examination.—This examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi. Two thousand nine hundred and nineteen candidates were examined.

Previous Examination.—At this examination there were 757 candidates. Of the successful candidates 176 were Hindus, 51 Parsis, 2 Mahomedans, 6 Portuguese, and 5 Europeans and Eurasians. 1 passed in the first class and 32 in the second class.

Intermediate Examination.—At this examination, which was held for the first time this year, there were 131 candidates. Of the successful candidates 52 were Hindus, 11 Parsis, 4 Portuguese, and 1 a Mahomedan. 1 passed in the first class and 20 in the second class.

First Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this examination there were 259 candidates. Of the successful candidates 123 were Hindus, 23 Parsis, 5 Portuguese, and 1 a Jew. 1 passed in the first class and 32 in the second class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this examination there were 260 candidates. Of the successful candidates 101 were Hindus, 30 Parsis, 2 Mahomedans, 5 Portuguese, 2 Europeans or Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Jew. 3 passed in the first class and 44 int he second class.

First Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this examination there were 18 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination. They were all Hindus. 4 were from the College of Science, Poona, 3 from Elphinstone College, 2 from Wilson College, 2 from Fergusson College and 1 from Baroda College. 1 was placed in the first class and 4 in the second class. In 1891 there were 20 candidates of whom 6 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 17 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this examination there were 11 candidates, of whom 6 passed the examination. 5 were Hindus and 1 a Portuguese. 2 were placed in the second class. 2 were from College of Science, Poona, 2 from Baroda College, 1 from Elphinstone College, and 1 from Dayaram Jethmal Sind College. In 1891 there were 10 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 9 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 5 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination. He was a Hindu from Wilson College. In 1891 there were 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 11 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 4 candidates, out of whom none passed the examination. In 1891 there was 1 candidate who passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 2 candidates, who failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics—There were 2 candidates who passed the examination in the second class. 1 was a Parsi and 1 a Hindu. One was from Elphinstone College and the other from Gujarat College. In 1891 there was 1 candidate, who passed the examination, and in 1890 there was no candidate.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—At this examination there were 51 candidates, of whom 18 passed the examination. 15 were from Government Law School and 3 from Government Law Class, Poona. 9 were Hindus, 6 Parsis, 2 Europeans or Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Jew. In 1891 there were 52 candidates, of whom 19 passed the examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—At this examination, which was held for the first time this year, there was only 1 candidate from Government Law School, who passed the examination. He was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 106 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 43 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first division and 42 in the second division. 34 were Hindus, 8 Parsis, and 1 a Jew. In 1891 there were 87 candidates, of whom 35 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 85 candidates, of whom 39 passed the examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 62 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 38 passed the examination. 4 were placed in the first class. 13 were Hindus, 13 Parsis, 8 Portuguese, 2 Europeans, and 2 Mahomedans. In 1891 there were 61 candidates, of whom 20 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 77 candidates, of whom 44 passed examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 52 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 34 passed the examination. 21 were Hindus, 8 Parsis, 3 Portuguese, and 2 Europeans. In 1891 there were 69 candidates, of whom 21 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 60 candidates, of whom 20 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.M.&S.—There were 44 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 17 passed the examination. 7 were placed in the first class. 5 were Hindus, 10 Parsis, and 2 Europeans or Indo-Europeans. In 1891 there were 45 candidates, of whom 22 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 41 candidates, of whom 10 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L. C. E. (under Old Rules).—There were 43 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 37 passed the examination. 19 were placed in the second class. 26 were Hindus, 9 Parsis, and 2 Portuguese. In 1891 there were 44 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 61 candidates of whom 25 passed the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 23 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 20 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first class and 9 in the second class. 13 were Hindus, 4 Parsis, 1 a Portuguese, and 2 Europeans or Eurasians. In 1891 there were 19 candidates, of whom 14 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 8 candidates, all of whom passed the examination.

Second Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 16 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 14 passed the examination. 7 were placed in the second class. 10 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 3 Portuguese. In 1891 there were 11 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examination, and in 1890 there were 10 candidates, of whom 8 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. (under New Rules).—There

to its recent Regulations, which require that such candidates should be engaged in professional study for five years.

Election of Fellows.—In pursuance of Government Resolution No. 357, and of Government letter No. 359 of 18th February, 1892, the graduates of this University, entitled to vote at the election, elected two graduates in December last with a view to their nomination by Government as Fellows of the University. The graduates elected were duly nominated Fellows by Government.

The Financial Condition of the University.—In the beginning of 1891-92 Government suggested, in response to an application made by the Syndicate for an increased grant, that the time was appropriate for considering whether the Bombay University might not with justice place its scale of fees on a similar basis to that laid down at Madras, or even if necessary raise the fees for a degree or license higher than Madras, in order to establish financial equilibrium. Shortly after, Government again wrote to say that they had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,000 to the University for the year 1891-92 "as a special case." The Syndicate, thereupon, sent up proposals to the Senate for an increase of fees to be paid by candidates for examinations, and for making Fellows of the University pay a certain amount by way of an annual fee. Before the Senate met to consider these proposals another communication was received from Government, sent with a view to make the Syndicate "the better able to press its proposals on the favourable consideration of the Senate," which stated that the grant to the University provided for in the Government Budget for 1892-93 was Rs. 10,000 only. The Senate, however, resolved that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate with a request that they should communicate to Government on behalf of the Univer sity their respectful but strong protest against the withdrawal or diminution of the Government grant. The protest has accordingly been communicated to Government. In the meantime Government have intimated "that in preparing the budget for next year the University authorities may calculate on a grant to the University of Rs. 5,000."

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Lord Harris, as Chancellor, in addressing the Senate, said :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate.—The formal business of the meeting having now been concluded, it remains for me to deliver the annual Convocation address, which, I feel, I may well preface with an expression of regret. To myself, and I am sure to all who are assembled here, it would have been a pleasure if our respected friend and Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Telang,—(applause)—had felt physically fit to undertake the critical task of delivering the address in this his first year of office. So far as one is justified in estimating the public appreciation of an appointment from general feeling and from remarks in the Press, I judge that the appointment of Mr. Telang to the Vice-Chancellorship is regarded as a good selection—(applause)—one conferring an honour on him in recognition of his distinguished career as a scholar and honouring the University in the honour it does the recipient. I much regret, therefore, that owing to his ill-health we are deprived of an address which, from his knowledge of the effect of educational efforts in this country, from his own experience of a collegiate career, from the ripe wisdom gained in a studious and active life, from that natural as well as acquired eloquence which adorns his speech—an address which from all these reasons would, I am sure, have given delight to those who heard it and food for serious reflection to those who read it. Let us hope that the pleasure is only deferred: that another year we may hear our present Vice-Chancellor deliver the address. (Applause.) Feelings of congratulation are not infrequently mingled with feelings of regret, and, I am sure, that whilst we rejoice at Mr. Telang's taking charge of the office of Vice-Chancellor, at the same time we regret that his elevation to a higher office necessitated the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood from the Vice-Chancellor's chair. But while his connection with the University is not as close as it was, you may be sure that his affection for the institution with which he has been for so many years associated is undiminished, and from that higher office he main tains a watchful guard over its interests. (Applause.) We have to mourn the loss of men who in various walks of life have done good service to the state and have brought credit upon this University. Amongst them I notice the names of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Brigade-Surgeon W. Dymock, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. Henry Curwen, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hurry Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur T. V. Mamdar, Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, and Mr. V. Apte, Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona. Of the subjects touched on in the report, perhaps the most important is that which refers to the new departure taken this year, of the election of two Fellows to the University, a system which was introduced at Calcutta and favourably received there. I understand that the result of that election has been satisfactory to those who have the best means of judging of the qualifications of those elected, and I have no doubt that, as time passes, an opportunity will be taken of extending the privilege, which was taken advantage of last year for the first time. (Applause). Another sub ject mentioned in the report, which led to earnest and eager debate in the Senate, I cannot pass by without notice. I refer, of course, to the title which this University should give to the degree in Medicine which it grants. It is a subject which I feel bound to allude to, but one on which I must perforce touch but gently, for whatever decision the University may come to, it has subsequently to go up for consideration by Government. I refer to it, then, in but general terms, and view it solely from the point of view of one officially connected with the University, and though so connected for but a brief space, still very earnest in my anxiety for the maintenance of the dignity and the increase of the prestige of this University. (Applause.) Actuated by such a view it seems to me that it should be the endeavour of each of us, whatever our connection with the University may be, to direct our efforts to raising its fame in the distribution of learned titles. There can be no possible reason why this University should not grant degrees similar in title to any that are granted by any University in the world. (Applause.) What we should endeavour to secure is that those titles are recognised by other learned bodies as of true metal conveying a sound of depth and meaning not inferior to that conveyed by similar titles granted by such other learned bodies. I will not attempt to dispute that there is a somewhat sordid love for titles inherent in most men, but a learned body, if it is desirous of maintaining the respect of worldly critics, must be proof against such considerations. While recognising the desire for titles, it must make those titles worthy in the eyes of those who are capable of appraising their worth. It serves nothing to a recipient to give away a title, which is recognised in the world of critics as professing more than it really means; indeed, it is something worse, for while it does no good to the recipient, it possibly degrades—that is, it lowers—the dignity of the body which grants it. Therefore, I venture to think that whatever we undertake to do in this University we should bear in mind not merely the advantage, or what may for the moment appear to be the advantage of individuals, but also what is to the interest and to the dignity of this institution. (Loud applause.) And as an endorsement of these observations of mine, I may refer you to some remarks of my Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Birdwood, in his Convocation address on the subject of Matriculation, both in 1890-91 and 1891-92, and to the most impressive address recently delivered by Mr. Justice Bowen in England, and commented on in the Press here, on the highest ideal that a system of education should aim at. I doubt not that in the discussions that may ensue on the subject of the Medical Degree, these points of view, which I have suggested, will not be neglected. These sentiments not unnaturally lead me to thoughts of wider range. Is this University doing all it might do in the World of Letters? Is it advancing as Bombay advances? Has it scope for development? We are all proud of this fair city of ours. Anyone, visitor or resident, looking down from Malabar Hill upon it, resting so peacefully at this season of the year within the bosom of its double bays, flashing beneath the Eastern sun, guarded by those historic hills beyond, and sheltered by its groves of palms, must acknowledge it to be one of the fairest sights the eye can dwell on. (Applause.) And with those natural advantages, seeing what man has done to beautify it, and what has been and is being done to make Bombay a prominent feature in the industrial world or an active Empire, are we not bound to be careful to see that its University should be amongst the foremost of similar institutions? (Applause.) Ought we to be satisfied with a University that is one for conferring Degrees alone? Or, should we encourage it to aim at something even higher? A love of learning, only with an ultimate object of gaining such marks and designation as betoken the point reached, is a legitimate love. There is the demand, and the supply cannot be refused; but surely the love of learning, which ceases only with death, that longing to unravel but a tiny shred of the intricate problem of man's relation to man, of the vast energies which surround us, so utterly uncontrollable in our present state of knowledge, but which appear to obey some natural laws, which may in time be learnt by man of the mysterious origins of the fell diseases with which we are perpetually baffled—surely that longing to add something to man's knowledge of these and other questions, which now but peep forth on the brightening rim of the dark Unknown; not for the sake of personal reputation, not for the sake of wealth, but for the simple sake of doing some good to mankind, is existent and worthy of encouragement, and surely it is part of the duty of a great centre such as this to aim at the means of encouraging it! (Loud applause.) Amongst those who have in previous years, on this day, been rewarded in their efforts to gain the academical prizes offered here, there must be some who would gladly welcome the opportunity afforded by a quiet retreat, where in the words of Milton, "Wisdom's self oft seeks sweet retired solitude, where with her best nurse, Contemplation, she plumes her feathers and lets grow her wings, that in the fairest bustle of resort were all too ruffled and sometimes impaired," where they would meet students—students by profession with whom they could commune, and where they might sit at the feet of some great teacher. It is difficult to compare the respective merits of Universities as regards their power of teaching—the University with affiliated but widely-spread Colleges, with a University having its Colleges nestling closely around it. But as regards the respective merits of a University which does teach, and one that does not, there can hardly be a doubt. For centuries past have earnest students from far and wide been attracted to those great University centres of thought and culture, which from the means at their disposal have been able to dispense teaching as well as Degrees; and what I would suggest to you to-day is, that the aim of this University should be a high one, worthy of this grand city in which it rests; that it should aim at attracting scholars and students to it by the renown of the teaching which it imparts. (Applause.) It may be thought that this ideal is too high, but I say nothing is too high for Bombay to aspire to. (Loud applause.) When I see the wealth of stately edifices which Bombay so largely owes to the public spirit of her citizens: when I contemplate the great store of charitable aid which is dispensed to her suffering poor through the kindliness and thoughtfulness of her wealthy men, I spurn the suggestion that if Bombay sets its mind to the endowment of its University to give it the means of teaching, the object will not be accomplished. (Applause.) I am but too well aware, from the reception that has been given to my public utterances on educational questions elsewhere, that these remarks of mine are likely to be construed as indicating the intention on the part of Government to shirk what are regarded as its own duties by laying them on institutions, or private individuals. But if those who criticise what I have said, and may criticise what I say now, were as well aware as I am of the needs of the poorest classes of the many millions of this Presidency; if they knew, as well as I know, how many hundreds of villages there are which need improved sanitary surroundings, mainly in the shape of better water, and which may be induced to undertake these improvements with the aid of a little Government assistance; if they knew, as well as I know, of the many square miles of jungly tracks, the inhabitants of which are in sore need of better roads to get their produce to markets; if they knew of the hundreds of thousands of poor people who are in dire need of medical assistance, but to whom such assistance may by degrees be brought with the addition of Government contributions; if they knew in how many villages there are children requiring some primary education, they would feel as earnestly as I do the enormous responsibility that rests upon our shoulders, of distributing such funds as we have in the fairest possible way to the greatest benefit of the greatest number. (Applause.) They would then appreciate the feelings which actuated me to express a preference for the expenditure of a larger portion of Government funds on the undoubted poor than has hitherto been allotted to them. I must, therefore, acknowledge that in suggesting that there is a wider scope for the efforts of this University, I am looking rather to the voluntary aid of those who having the means may be stirred up to take a sufficient pride and interest in the University of Bombay to help to endow it with a property adequate to enable it to undertake teaching, while at the same time I think that towards such an endowment fund it would be a legitimate thing for Government to make a handsome contribution. (Hear, hear.) I have, therefore, deliberately appealed to those signs of public spirit and benefaction which enlist our admiration and our appreciation every day as we pass through this city, because I not only feel, but I know, that those sentiments still animate the citizens of Bombay. Of my own private knowledge I can say that there are benevolent persons in this city, seeking worthy objects on which to expend their munificence, and I take the liberty of suggesting to such, and to others whose names I may not know, that one direction in which they can worthily extend their efforts, is in the establishment in this city of a great centre of learning, which shall prove an attraction to those who are in search of knowledge, not only in India itself, but in other parts of the world, and thereby bring further dignity to the University itself, and credit to the city which it adorns. I must not conclude without a word of congratulation to you, my friends, whom we have summoned here to-day to receive the academic prizes that you have won. I do, indeed, congratulate you. You have been successful in the first great effort of your lives. May your success in it be a happy augury of your future careers. I can realize all the feelings of doubt and anxiety that have troubled you these last months, and of the satisfaction that now rewards you. Perhaps, you cannot realize, as clearly as I can, how the life beyond is a yet unexplored book which you will have to keep open and study day after day; one that you will never completely master, but of which the more you can master the happier will be your lives, happy not in self-qualification, but in the reward of contemplating the happiness you can spread around by the worthiness of your own career. It may not be given to you all to fill positions that attract a wide public gaze, but you need not be the less happy on that account. Be satisfied that if you are leading lives of honesty of purpose, of straightforward dealing with your fellow-men, of high example to all about you, and of that true charity which includes so many virtues, not merely the charity which distributes material wealth, but the charity which thinks no evil, speaks no evil, does no evil, animated by such charity, be sure that in your lives, however humble you are, filling the parts of brave men and worthy patriots, doing yeoman service for your country. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Chancellor having then declared the Convocation dissolved, the assembly rose and remained standing until the retiring procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, which observed the order of the entering procession reversed, had left the hall.

## THE REV. A. S. DYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel certain the whole of the Bombay community—European and Native—appreciate your remarks regarding the extreme bad taste with which the Rev. A. S. Dyer published such a gross misstatement of facts in the *Bombay Guardian* of Saturday last, in connection with the Charity Fete, at Government House, Parel. To be "charitable" seems not in Mr. S. Dyer's vocabulary. I therefore pity him. In the first instance Mr. Dyer should have been *extremely careful to verify his facts* before giving publicity to any such statement. Secondly, when called upon to withdraw the stupid falsehood, he replies by expressing simple regret that he was misled by a correspondent into a false statement. As you, Sir, forcibly stated, this is not enough for such a gross untruth, and it is no excuse for him to back out of the unjustifiable paragraph on the shoulders of another. Seeing the entertainment was for a charity, and all the ladies and gentlemen giving it must have gone to considerable trouble and expense in getting it up to such a state of perfection, had the Rev. A. S. Dyer been induced to refer to the entertainment at all, one would have thought he would have done so in a Christian spirit, and not as he has done in the spirit of all uncharitableness. Had he known how highly Lady Harris is thought of and appreciated by all sections of the community of Bombay, he would have considered twice ere he allowed his desire for notoriety to exceed his discretion. But, it is just what one might expect from Mr. A. S. Dyer! It is a pity that the *Bombay Guardian* has fallen into such abusive hands, as I well remember that paper was much read and appreciated, some twenty years ago, when under the gentlemanly and able leadership of the late Rev. Mr. Bowen.

Malabar Hill, Feb. 21. CHIVALRY.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 20.

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|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 68·4 |

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 68·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 73·7 |
| 2 p.m. | 77·2 |
| 6 p.m. | 77·9 |

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## OPENING OF THE LADY REAY GIRLS' SCHOOL IN LUNAWADA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 13th instant, our popular Political Agent, Mr. Ommanney, opened the Lady Reay Girls' School here. The new building has an excellent situation. The hour appointed for the ceremony was 3 p.m., by which time there gathered about the *shamiana* a large crowd, while among those invited and present were the following:—Mr. E. Maconochei, Assistant Collector Panch-Mahals; R. B. Manibhai Harribhai, Agency Dufterdar; R. S. Doulatram Kirparambhai, Pandya, the Dewan; R. S. Lalubhai, the Chitnis; Mr. Balvantrai, the Serishtedar; Mr. Goolabchand Varaglal, the Chairman of the Municipality, and other gentlemen, officials and agency clerks. Everything was done to make the surroundings look gay and pretty. The *shamiana* was decorated with flags, buntings, and ever-greens while there were hung up boards at different places with mottoes inscribed thereon, in gold letters wishing permanence to the rule of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Political Agent having arrived at the hour fixed and taken his seat in the *shamiana*, R. S. Doulatram, the Dewan, delivered the following speech :—

Mr. Ommanney, Your Highness, and Gentlemen,—I beg permission to say a few words on the occasion which has brought us all here to-day. We are assembled here to open the new building for the accommodation of girls who are taking their first lessons in the art of making themselves obedient daughters, agreeable wives, and kind mothers. His Highness, Sir Wakhatsingji, possessing the most refined and elevated notions of the good effects of education and realizing to its fullest extent the principle that the good of the governed ought to be the first care of a ruler and ever ready to carry out works of public utility on a scale commensurate with the revenues of the state, has thought it proper to add one more building to his many public works and to dedicate it to the purposes of a girls' school. He could not have dedicated it to a nobler object. The girls' school was first opened in this state in 1867 when the state was under the management of the Government. It had then fifty-one pupils on the register, the average attendance being twenty-three. This number so satisfactory in the beginning began to decline and when his Highness took the reins of office in his hands the figures had come down to 38 on the register and 21 on the roll. With a just insight worthy of his position and education his Highness at once dipped into the question and found out what was wanting to make the girls' school as popular and attractive as his personal efforts can do. His Highness educated a girl of Lunawada at the Training College and granted her a scholarship which began with Rs. 5 and ended with Rs. 10 per mensem. And this girl, now the mistress of the girls' school, was appointed to teach the girls. Under this school-mistress the school at present can show an average number of 89 on the register and 65 on the roll. And though this is not the number which would satisfy H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, yet I would hope that the step taken in the right direction and repeated (as has been contemplated) will ultimately lead to better results in point of number and quality. The course of female education after undergoing vicissitudes of various kinds has now reached a stage of its development. Ancient India boasted of past and variegated civilization among both the sexes. There existed during that bright period of Indian History females "wise in council and in war," proficient in all the fine arts, and possessing the most noble and pure sentiments of love and religion. Draupadi sitting as Nestor in a council of war, Gargi defying the most advanced and subtle speculative metaphysicians, Sita realizing the most ideal perfection of love, Mira pouring forth the sweet melody of lyre, are no poetic exaggerations. But the sun of India's greatest glory was set. Night followed the day. A series of foreign invasions and conquests left no room for a settled government in this country and resulted in rooting out all marks of civilization, and reducing the people to a condition of semi-barbarism. At this moment of utter darkness there came by some strange ukase of fate a power from the west that shed down its influence of peace and prosperity, of security and good government, and which by saving the nation from intellectual annihilation earned the everlasting gratitude of the people. The benefits of the British rule in India are too numerous to be mentioned here. It brought about, among other things, a revival of letters by the importation and utilization of the accumulated capital of thought and wisdom of the present west and the past east. The famous minute of Sir Charles Wood in 1858 and the foundation of the universities established a new epoch in the history of Indian civilization. Female education as a part of that system owes its revival to these beneficial influences. The whole army of individual conviction, courage, perseverance, sacrifice, patience, and toil illumined by the light of civilization has been arrayed under the banner of the west to root out ignorance with its companions from the soil which once claimed philosophers like Rama and Udhistir, and poets like Bhartrehari and Shriharsh, as its masters. And the crown of this prince of darkness is sinking "dizzily down, ever, for ever down." Nature has assigned different faculties to both the sexes and as men are, by the influence of education, better qualified to perform their part, so education to females while tending to chasten their lives, ennoble their characters, strengthen their minds before they launch forth into the world qualifying them for the discharge of those duties which are assigned to them. In imagination, in love, in religion, and in all duties where physical energy is not much called into play, females have an advantage over males. And if these faculties are properly cultivated and illumined by the light of literature "that will brighten what will otherwise be many a weary listless hour," women of India will be raised intellectually and will be transformed from a *heap of rubbish* useful for the satisfaction of our capricious whims to the companions who can understand our labour and sympathise with us in our difficulties. A great author says :—" Beauty of form is at best but a fleeting quality and when divorced from culture and refinement loses half its charm." I will go a step further and say that women without culture and refinement are a heap of lifeless lives who are like the insects of the monsoon born blooming and decayed. Then I say in the words of Gean Paul Richter, take this beautiful bud and take care first that your girl is well grounded in all the duties and accomplishments of home-life. Then, having well-planted the flower let it be expanded towards heaven by religion and poetry. Press the nourishing soil firmly round the roots of your fulgent plant, but let no fragment of the soil fall into its pure and lustrious ears. But I will not further dilate on the advantages of female education, on the powerful obstacles to its accomplishment, and on the remedies to be applied. I will only say that I am justified in expecting a most satisfactory future for this school from the facts that it was designed by a lover of education like my exalted master, that its foundation-stone was laid by the first noble lady in this Presidency, and that it is to be opened by one of the most accomplished representatives, of the Paramount power, a representative, who is a terror to the mal-doers but a father to the honest.

Mr. Vrijlal, the Revenue Officer, having translated this speech into Guzerati and finished reading it, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb rose and said :—

Mr. Ommanney.—My Karbhari, Mr. Doulatram, has just explained to all present here the occasion, which has brought us together to-day, and it now remains for me to ask you, Sir, to declare this school open. But before doing so, I feel I would be wanting in duty if I did not express my cordial thanks to you and to Mr. Maconochie who have found time in the midst of various occupations to assist me at to-day's agreeable ceremony. Your presence on an occasion such as this is most welcome to me, not only because I have ever found in you a kind and considerate friend but as a representative here of the Paramount Power. You feel, I know, gratified in recognising and encouraging, wherever possible, every honest attempt by native states in the direction of good government. The Girls' School in its new home now standing before us, will, I trust, serve long to commemorate the name of Lady Reay. If the memory of that distinguished statesman, Lord Reay, whose one great merit was the faculty of discerning real merit wherever it lay, deserves to be cherished long and gratefully, equally deserving is the name of that benevolent lady whose unselfish endeavours towards offering relief to her less happy sisters in this country, it would be difficult to over-estimate. We cannot better mark our appreciation of those virtues which adorned the character of the ex-Governor and his noble partner in life than by connecting the good name of the latter with the new institution. I will be highly gratified, and consider myself amply re-paid, if the number of the girls attending the school is generally on the increase, and if my subjects begin to yet more appreciate the true blessings of education among their daughters, on whom depend the future welfare of the next generation. It is also my keen desire that those who impart, and those who receive, the very first elements of culture should be above all blame, and should so establish their character for virtue, intelligence, and benevolence, that the institution might throw additional lustre on the illustrious name it will bear from to-day. I will now ask you to declare the Lady Reay Girls' School open and wish it God-speed.

Mr. Ommanney, the Political Agent, replied as follows :—

Rajah Saheb and Gentlemen—In his very interesting speech, Mr. Dolatrai has informed us, that in the good old days when, peace and prosperity flourished under the great Hindoo dynasties, and had not yet been disturbed by alien invasions, India produced many women celebrated for their learning and wisdom. Then followed a long period during which the old institutions were dislocated, and the weaker half of the population degenerated into a condition deserving no complimentary description. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of this history. It appears to me more probable that in the best days of native rule the education of women was not general and systematic, and that the prominent names which have been handed down are those of women whose cultivation was the result of exceptional character and strength of will; and I am inclined to think, too, that in the succeeding days, women, though education may have become less frequent, have always possessed a considerable lesson of admirable and virtuous character, sufficient at least to influence very markedly the history of this country, and there can be no doubt that the British Government or British influence can fairly claim the whole credit of having initiated the system of liberal female education which is now growing up and beginning to bear fruits. I have used the word "initiated" advisedly, for the growth of the seed planted by the British influence has been brought about by the responsive good sense of the people themselves and the fostering care of men of position among whom the Princes and Chiefs of this country deserve a foremost place. The Raja Saheb, for instance, early recognised that the Lunawada School required a lady mistress before the institution can be expected to secure the confidence of the people and attain its utmost usefulness. He, therefore, provided means for the education of such a person at the Training School at Ahmedabad, and since her appointment to the school, the attendance has greatly increased, an indication that his anticipations are in prospect of being fully recognised. And this wise measure is now being supplemented by the provision of a suitable school-house. Gentlemen, this is not the only public benefactions in Lunawada to whose inception I have been called upon to bear witness. Last year I had the gratification of opening a public——park for the benefit of the people, a park designed on a liberal scale which must have afforded relaxation and recreation to thousands of his subjects and a certain amount of education to those of them who are gifted with the faculty of observation. It is by such means that a ruler can advance the material comfort of his people and earn their lasting gratitude. These institutions are such as should survive, and I have no doubt under wise guidance, such as that of the Raja and his devoted Karbhari, Mr. Dolatrai, will survive. They are not exposed to physical vicissitudes, such as those which have unfortunately wrecked other important public works in this State. The collapse of the Panam Bridge in the extraordinary flood of the last rainy season is an accident which we must all deplore, depriving the people of a much-needed convenience. We trust the finances of the State will soon permit the undertaking of a new structure. In the town itself I am pleased to see local improvements going on on all sides. The beautiful tank at the eastern gate has been filled by heavy rain which destroyed the bridge, and a handsome drive is now being constructed along the road, and the roads and wells in the town itself bear evidence that care and attention is being devoted to them. I hope the time is not very distant when the boys will be provided with a sufficient commodious school-house. The excellent recitations, in ancient Sanskrit, modern Gujarati, and still even more in English, which we heard this morning, shows that great pains are being taken with the education, and the erection of the school-house is a natural step in its development, a step which with the present large attendance may be said to be a necessity. Mr. Dolatram's very complete dissertation on the merits of female education, to which no exception can be taken, shows that the subject is thoroughly well understood in Lunawada. The matter was recently placed in a new light by a pithy phrase from the mouth of one of the leading men of the West. The world, he said, was governed by men, and men were governed by women, hence the obvious propriety of giving to women the very highest possible education if the affairs of the world were to be directed aright. It cannot be denied that this dictum contains a very great deal of truth. The experience of all thinking men tends to confirm it. Raja Saheb, you have shown your good sense and expressed the gratitude of the public generally in associating this building with the name of Lady Reay, whose solicitude for suffering maternity has become a household word in this Presidency. We may hope that the school will in due time contribute students competent and eager to further the benevolent intentions of that Lady by mialstering to the medical needs of the women of Lunawada. I will now detain you no longer and content myself with expressing the gratification which I have felt in opening the new school-house, and being able at the same time to expres publicly my appreciation of the efforts which the Rajah and his administration is making all directions for the well-being of his subjects.

The school being declared open, the assembly dispersed after distribution of *pan, supari* and garlands.

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozapore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 11, 1893, on 1,699·02 miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,26,000 | 3,80,600 | 4,000 | 5,10,000 |
| Or per mile of railway | 74 | 224 | 2 | 300 |
| For previous five weeks of half-year. | 6,11,863 | 18,21,387 | 22,079 | 24,55,329 |
| Total for 6 weeks... | 7,37,863 | 22,01,987 | 26,079 | 29,65,329 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·02 miles open]. | 1,57,290 | 3,56,080 | 5,459 | 5,19,719 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 94 | 214 | 3 | 311 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 7,61,235 | 21,70,089 | 36,421 | 29,67,745 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease for the week ..... Rs. | 9,719 |
| Decrease to date..... " | 2,416 |

THE version of "Becket" which Mr. Irving produces at the Lyceum was prepared, as is well-known, for the stage, by Lord Tennyson himself in consultation with Mr. Irving. It has been printed, though at present the volume bears the inscription "for stage-use only." It will be found to differ very considerably from the play as published in Lord Tennyson's works. The Prologue now opens, not with the scene of Becket and the King playing at chess in the Normal castle, but with the colloquy between Eleanor and Fitzwise beginning with the Queen's question: "Dost thou love this Becket, this son of a London merchant?" The long scene in Act I. in the Refectory at Northampton, together with the incidents of the Poor Man and his Dog, the "four Knights," and the beggars, is entirely suppressed. As in the published play, the second act begins with the love scene between Henry and Rosamund in the bower; but the beautiful duet, "Is it the wind of the dawn that I hear in the pine overhead?" is omitted. The scene from Act II. between Margery and Rosamund is now transferred to the second act; and all the scenes with Walter Map are cut out, the reputed author of "Golias," the Latin poems against the priesthood, having wholly disappeared from the stage copy. Altogether the dialogue of the play has been very considerably reduced, though the chief dramatic situations remain, down to the touching prayer of Rosamund in the north transept of Canterbury Cathedral, and the murder of Becket, beside whose dead body Rosamund is seen, by the fitful flashes of lightening through the high window, kneeling as the curtain descends.

M. D. W. ILINSKY, formerly a marine officer on board one of the fleet of warships which the Russians scuttled at the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol during the Crimean War, publishes a curious protest in this month's number of the *Russki Archiv*. There are two "Russian trophies, in the shape of naval flags, now in the possession of England and France, which, according to M. Ilinsky, are counterfeits. One of them is preserved at Greenwich, the other in the Marine Museum of the Louvre at Paris. Before the Anglo-British forces occupied Sebastopol and the Admiralty quarters, says the writer, every Russian naval flag in the beleaguered fort had been rescued by Admirals Siniavin and Nevelsky. The exhibition of these Russian trophies at Greenwich and the Paris Louvre is a "deathless insult and defamation of the honour of the Russian war flag," and M. Ilinsky appeals earnestly to the Minister of Marine to urge upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs the immediate necessity of instituting an investigation through the Russian Embassies in London and Paris, and when it has been demonstratively shown that the Russian flag at Greenwich is not made of Russian material, but composed of a patchwork of English cloth, then the same diplomatic action should be taken against the British Admiralty as one would take against a common foreign forger or coiner of Russian money!

## A CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS FOR INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT has communicated the following to the Lahore paper:—There has been of late a widespread desire, and orders have been officially promulgated, for the encouragement of the Volunteer movement in India. Briefly speaking, the inherent idea of the Government seems to be to encourage subordinates to join the movement through their superior officers being more or less enforced to actively take the subject in hand. The meaning of this is, we suppose, to have a strong European force at hand for self-protection in case a political crisis should arise necessitating combined action of the European community throughout India.

We now propose to consider whether the above idea will ensure the object desired. Officers who would now join the Volunteer force according to the officially expressed desire of the Government would in great part be neccessarily private soldiers, and the greater part of them would be reduced to be on a level with, if not commanded by their own departmental subdorinates. This incongruity of a departmental superior being subject on parade to the orders of a departmental subordinate, and having to salute such departmental subordinate, whenever in uniform, tends, we urge, to the utter subersion of all true discipline, and the necessary prompt obedience in official matters, and, besides, it would lessen the influence of higher grade officers among the native inhabitants in their several spheres of authority. In this connection we must consider two questions: Firstly, if officers of higher official grades only are to be Volunteer officers, and lower grades, privates, we contend that the lower grade officials will not be encouraged to join a force in which they have no hope of promotion; Secondly, if all officials, of whatever grade or service, are to be put on an equal footing, and promoted according to time of service in the Volunteer force, all superior officers who now join the force will be in the incongruous position noted above. In order both to encourage the Volunteer movement, to prevent heart-burning, and to keep up the dignity and discipline of the several grades, we submit the following scheme.

In England there is a body of men, who are all gentlemen and officers, called the "Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms." We think that such a corps, only mounted, could with great advantage be introduced into India. A mounted corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, composed of the various superior gazetted officers and private gentlemen in India, would be useful and beneficial as light cavalry, or, better still, as mounted rifles, because they would be able to act severally as well as jointly, which infantry cannot do. A corps composed of officers only would be a corps, which every man entitled to join would join with pride and alacrity. This body of men, with their superior birth, education, intelligence, prestige, and, in most cases, minute local knowledge, would be of the greatest efficacy for collecting and conveying information.

This corps should be armed, like the U. S. A. cavalry, with swords and revolvers. They should be compelled to make themselves efficient as cavalry by attending for a prescribed period at cavalry schools, drill and exercise at the nearest cantonment to them, at which there is a cavalry force. It should of course be held a *raison detre* of their existence for them to be thoroughly efficient in the use of the sword and revolver on horseback. Gentlemen of this corps would be obliged to wear uniform on all ceremonious occasions, on duty, in mess, and at such other various times when military officers at present do so. This corps, composed of a set of men ordinarily accustomed to the saddle, would encourage the proficiency os horsemanship in India.

This idea would be far cheaper to the Government, looking at it from a purely financial point of view, than such officers being Volunteers, because all uniform, accoutrements, weapons, horses and practice ammunition would be provided by the members at their own expense; whereas, if they were Volunteers, such widespread enlistment would, as a consequence, result in increased Government expenditure for the provision of rifles, bayonets, ammunition, &c, which the very meaning of the word "Volunteer" obliges Government to provide.

It remains to be considered whether this scheme will encourage or discourage the Volunteer movement. We contend, after mature consideration, that it would tend indubitably to encourage the movement. The subordinate graded officials would perceive their departmental superiors undergoing drill, &c., and would be greatly encouraged themselves to undertake similar military duties, especially as their promotion would not be blocked.

The scheme now proposed is in detail as follows:—The total number of superior graded officers in the Punjab Civil List (exclusive of the Police) would make up a strength of 4 troops of 80 sub-officers each, plus 45 superior officers (1 Colonel, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants and 32 Ensigns. If this scheme were applied to all the eight Provinces of India, there would be more than five regiments of excellent Light Horse. The officers of this corps in each Province should be as follow:—Colonel—the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner. Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns—The most senior officers of various departments. The Viceroy himself would, of course, be the Colonel-in Chief for the whole of India. The uniform should be a distinctive one, say khaki, with khaki facings and gold lace. The details of the uniform could be considered hereafter. Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants would wear their distinctive badges, and all the other members of the corps (ensigns and sub-officers) would wear simply an officer's shoulder cords without badges, but will rank as officers, and would wear the uniform of such, at messes and on other occasions. Civil officers entitled to wear Political uniform should, as hetherto, wear it on dismounted duties only; for all mounted duties they should appear as Gentlemen-at-Arms. Police officers have been excluded above, for the reason that they have already expensive uniforms, and no occasions could arise where they could wear any other uniform than their own on duty.

If the scheme above propounded were sanctioned, every civil officer would be provided with a uniform, in great contrast to the heterogenous assemblage of black coats, sola topies, and general want of uniformity apparent on all ceremonious occasions.

## EAST AFRICA.

THE military expedition which left Aden on January 12, against one of the Somali tribes, is on its way back, an amicable settlement having been effected with the tribe.—Mr. Rennell Rodd, who was sent out to take Sir Gerald Portal's place as British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, has arrived at his destination and been presented to the Sultan.—Unhampered by anxieties concerning Uganda, the B. E. A. C. is able to devote its energies and its limited resources to the development of the comparatively rich regions near the coast; and from recent reports, referred to in the *Times* of January 30, we glean that road-making is being carried out with creditable activity. It seems evident, too, that with capital, skill and energetic planters, adequate labour, and cheap means of conveyance, the region between the Coast and Lake Victoria, as well as between the Rivers Tana and Juba, ought to yield a very satisfactory return to the company's shareholders. In the Witu and Tana district cotton cultivation is stated to be making rapid progress, and a detailed account is given of the working and results of a plantation at Wauge, near the port of Lamu. Highly favourable reports are quoted from Liverpool respecting this cotton, which is pronounced "better than any but the best Egyptian." It is considered it would pay a cotton planter to establish at the port of Lamu proper machinery for cleaning and pressing cotton for export. The company have granted freedom papers to date to 2,634 slaves.—In the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, on Jan. 27, the Minister of Marine said the difference as to the delimitation of the British and Portuguese spheres in East Africa was of no great importance, and he hoped that it would soon be settled. The Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1891 would not be modified.—The Austrian East African Expedition under Herr Hohnel and Mr. Chanler, who were in Witu on Sept. 20, had then encountered great difficulties through impassable forests. They had suffered from thirst and hunger, and the two leaders were seized with fever. Herr von Hohnel, moreover, had been stung by a poisonous insect. He had nevertheless (says a Vienna telegram to the *Standard*), managed to make a map of the country, and he sent his white servant and part of the men back to the coast with some letters and maps and the valuable collection the expedition had made on their journey. When the letters left for Europe Mr. Chanler and Herr von Hohnel, with seventy selected men, had started from Hameye, on a five weeks' new tour into unknown parts of the Galla country, to the north and north-east.

THE Emir of Bokhara on first setting foot in St. Petersburg the other day found himself in the midst of the severest winter which has been known in the Russian capital since 1739—a year when the Thames, the Seine, and the Rhine were all icebound, and when for three months a huge ice-house stood in the middle of the Neva. After the historically cold winter of 1739 came the extremely severe season of 1794, when the cavalry of the French Republic seized the hostile fleet icebound in the Zuyder Zee. There was a memorably cold winter in 1812, followed by very severe seasons in 1837, 1844, 1859, and 1870, but in the northern regions at least the abnormal severity of the present season exceeds that of any winter since 1739.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 11.)

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

EVERYONE who knows anything of the services is aware that General Lord Roberts's career as an army reformer has really only just commenced, writes the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette." He must be given such a post in England that the beneficial changes he has carried out in India may be continued on a wider scale in this country. This is the substance of the soldier's charter which the retiring Commander-in-Chief in India desires to give to our army, and a splendid charter it is. 1. Adequate pecuniary emoluments and other advantages, in the shape of food, clothing, medical attendance, &c., during the period of army service. 2. Adequate pensions and deferred annuities after prolonged army service, or army and reserve service combined. 3. Elastic terms of enlistment, with the option of extending colour service, and of prolonging service for pension under proper and reasonable conditions. 4. The provisions of those moderate comforts and means of self-improvement and rational amusement which increase the soldier's self-respect, and tend to his moral and physical well-being. 5. The prestige attaching to service in the mounted corps or "corps d'elite," such as the Royal Horse Artillery, Household Cavalry, cavalry of the line, and foot guards. This in substance is the soldier's charter as formulated by Lord Roberts, and this is his lordship's programme.

The navy, says the "Broad Arrow," is too apt to accept without question all that exists; it has what may be called an unsteady feeling as to existing types of battle-ships. It has seen the giant gun go afloat without proper authorisation, and, while it is beginning to set its back against the wall on that subject, it is more than half inclined to think that a good many more very big things have come in, in the revolutionary confusion of change, which require examination. It is almost impossible to concede that the gun question has settled itself for good. On the contrary, naval architects all over the world are expected to produce something new in this way in each succeeding design. If anyone chooses to trace step by step the processes of arguments by which the place of the heavy guns in the Victoria came to be what it is, he will find them chiefly of the "ex post facto" order. The thing existed: reasons for its existence—incorrect ones generally—were found to justify its existence. Being so justified, the argument was for development, until, like the Darwinian too-highly-developed organ, it could no longer support itself, and the owner of it died. So Mr. Arnold-Forster's challenge, though it may not be immediately taken up, will be found to have done good service.

At the luncheon which the Emperor gave in honour of the new German Admiral, the Duke of Edinburgh, his Majesty proposed the Duke's health, thanking him for the honour he had done the German Navy by accepting the position of one of its officers. The Emperor went on to give a short history of the Germany Navy, continuing as follows:—"The Germany Navy has always taken the English Navy as its model, and, though in its infancy in comparison with the mightiest navy in the world, it is being built up stone by stone like a house. The German Navy not only regards the British Navy as its technical and scientific model, but also regards its heroes as lodestars for its own officers and crews, who are not less patriotic than they. It is true that the special purpose of the German Navy is the maintenance of peace, but it will do its duty, too, if called on to fight. Should it ever happen that the British and the German Navy have to fight shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy, the famous 'parole' of England's greatest naval hero before the battle of Trafalgar, 'England expects that every man shall do his duty,' will find an echo in the patriotic hearts of the German Navy."

A remarkable exposition of the development of the armies of Europe within recent years comes to us from the pen of Captain Molard, Professor at St. Cyr Military College, in his recently published brochure compiled by himself from official sources. The author shows in three tables the numerical strength of all the principal Powers (a) in 1869, the year before the great Franco-German War; (b) in 1892; and (c) his forecast for 1900, should the new Military Act come into force in Germany, and be followed, as it undoubtedly will be, by similar Acts on the part of her neighbouring Powers:—

| | (a) 1869. | Rank. | (b) 1893. | Rank. | (c) 1900. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| France .. | 1,350,000 | I | 2,500,000 | I | 4,350,000 | II |
| Germany | 1,300,000 | II | 2,417,000 | III | 5,000,000 | I |
| Russia .. | 1,100,000 | III | 2,451,000 | II | 4,000,000 | III |
| Austria & Hungary .. | 750,000 | IV | 1,050,000 | V | 1,900,000 | V |
| Italy .... | 570,000 | V | 1,514,000 | IV | 2,236,000 | IV |
| England.. | 450,000 | VI | 242,000 | VII | 602,000 | VIII |
| Spain .... | 450,000 | VII | 800,000 | VIII | 800,000 | VII |
| Turkey .. | 320,000 | VIII | 700,000 | VI | 1,150,000 | VI |
| Lesser Powers, amounting in all to ..... | 668,000 | — | 1,289,000 | — | 2,382,000 | — |
| Grand total .... | (a) 6,958,000 | — | (b) 12,563,000 | — | (c) 22,420,000 | — |

The coming century will therefore be ushered in under an escort of twenty-two and a-half million bayonets. Taken roughly, the figures reach, for 1869, about seven millions; 1893, about 12½ millions; 1900, about 22½ millions. In other words, in twenty years Europe has doubled her armed strength; in thirty years from 1870 she will have trebbled it. Captain Molard says:—"In 1870 the war budget of Europe reached three milliards of francs, or £120,000,000 sterling; in 1892 it almost touched five milliards, or £200,000,000 sterling. In 1869 Europe kept up on war footing rather more than two millions of men; in 1893 she keeps up nearly three and a-half millions."

In the annual report on musketry instruction in India there are some interesting particulars of a number of night experiments, which were carried out with a view to testing the possibility of firing with accuracy at night on a enemy posted some distance away. The experiments were made with star-shells, and it was conclusively proved that their illuminating power would enable troops to fire on an enemy with accuracy after dark, and a very good idea of what results might be expected from such a mode of night attack on an enemy's position, and from an attempt to stop an enemy's advance at night, was formed by the light so given by these shells and with the aid of rifles provided with sights made visible by luminous tape. These star shells light up the target well, and, as their success is unequivocal, they will be of the greatest use in actual warfare for repulsing an enemy during the night. To stop the advance of an enemy at night it would, however, be absolutely necessary that they should be fired with such a regular rapidity that an almost continuous light would be kept up during the period of the enemy's advance.

The army has in times past suffered severely from the influx into the senior regimental ranks of officers who have not done a day's military duty since they were subalterns. When officers have done good work in their special lines, thinks the "Broad Arrow," it should be recognised and rewarded in a suitable way. But the acknowledgment should not be at the cost of the efficiency of the Service. In fact, the question resolves itself, as most questions do, into a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. In paying an officer for his scientific attainments, compensation for the sacrifice of a combatant career should be brought into the calculation. There is but one opinion amongst military officers, that absence from regimental duty is a drawback to an officer who is taken away for ordinary staff employment; but in the case of a man who is continuously put into scientific posts, it is an absolute disqualification for military employment. The time has come when this view should be promulgated in regulation form. Officers who elect to remain in the scientific line should be told clearly the future that is in store for them, and in this future military employment can have no place.

The official trials of the pneumatic guns of the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius" have begun at Port Royal. The vessel was moored at the naval wharf, and twelve shots were fired, six at a range of 2,000 yards and six at 1,500 yards, the three guns being fired in succession. With the exception of the first two shots from the starboard gun, no shot fell more than 20 yards distant from the point aimed at, and all would have struck a warship. No target was used but the results were recorded by the observing officer with the aid of theodolites. No difficulty was experienced in the working of the guns or in the supply of air to the reservoirs. The control of the shells by means of windvanes was also satisfactory. The testing officers were pleased with the results, but did not express any official opinion. Those interested in the vessel claim that the trial demonstrated facts which will revolutionise naval warfare.

A corres pondent of the "St. James's Gazette" states the following as the present law with regard to the use of the national flags:—The Right to "fly the Jack" is limited to the Sovereign, and consequently all royal places; to the Royal Navy: to garrison towns and all buildings in the occupation of Her Majesty's troops; to the Queen's lieutenants of counties, as the standing representatives of the Crown in their respective counties; and to the Colonial governors. And it was decided, in the case of the late Lord Elgin, when High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, that an Ambassador when afloat might fly the Jack at the mizen-peak. The white ensign is only used by the Royal Navy and, as a privilege, by the Royal Yacht Squadron. The blue ensign is the flag of the Naval Reserve. But the flag which appertains to our mercantile marine, and to every British subject who chooses to erect a pole for its display, is the red ensign.


## NOTICES.

THAT HORRID PIMPLE
SPOILS TO AN ALARMING EXTENT YOUR PRETTY FACE.
THAT HIDEOUS FRECKLE AND OILY SKIN MAR YOUR LOVELINESS.
WHY DO YOU KEEP THEM?
ARE YOU NOT MOST THOROUGHLY CONVINCED HAS NOT THE EVIDENCE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY STRONG?

DO you not know POSITIVELY that ANNA RUPPERT'S CELEBRATED SKIN TONIC will remove these blemishes, that it surely cures acne, eczema, oilyness, &c., and that it will give you a fresh, firm, healthy skin, that it will not hurt a child's complexion, that it is not powder or paint, but a mild beneficial tonic. Price, Rs. 10-8 per bottle; three bottles at one time (usually required) Rs. 29-0 Postage to India, one bottle Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 4. Complete course of remedies specially prepared for the climate of India Rs. 63-0 including postage. ANNA RUPPERT'S NEW VALUABLE BOOK OF BEAUTY, sent to any address FREE for 4 ans. in stamps. ANNA RUPPERT'S NEW AMERICAN LONG-WAISTED CORSET, already used by nobility, durable, excellent for figure, from Rs. 12-8. Choice perfumes. Manicure and Chiropody, best artists, scientific work. Full line of Manicure Instruments and Cases for beautifying hands and nails. No charge for consultation by letter or in person. Advice cheerfully given. Address—

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GOUT
RHEUMATISM
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Gout & Rheumatic
The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.
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An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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Refreshing, Invigorating.
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SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
*And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from*
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
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DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
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THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
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PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.
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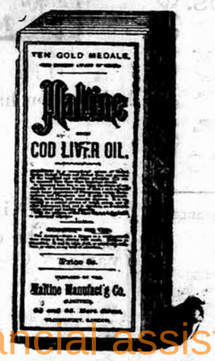
Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.
This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

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Carnrick's Soluble Food.
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Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.
All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.
Can be digested by the most delicate infant.
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Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.
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Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.
Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
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The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
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*RIGAUD and Cº*
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**JULIEN'S FRUIT**
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

**Julien's Fruit** Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

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| Constipation, | Liver complaints, |
| Sick headaches, | Dyspepsia, |
| Dysentery, | Overheated blood, |
| Gastralgia. | Eruptions. |

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

***GRIMAULT'S SYRUP***
OF
**HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**
*FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST*

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

**Grimault's Syrup** has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

**DUSART'S SYRUP**
OF
***Lactophosphate of Lime***

**HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE**

**This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies.** It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

**DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic** subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

**SANTAL-MIDY** entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

**SANTAL-MIDY** cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

**SANTAL-MIDY** is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

**SANTAL-MIDY** Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

**SANTAL-MIDY** is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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**Rowland's Odonto**

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is **warranted harmless,** and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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**PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY**

ESTABLISHED 1784.
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**HONOURS.**
**Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.**
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**Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.**
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**ABSOLUTELY PURE.**
**Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey**

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

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BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

**IZOD'S** PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.
*Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.*

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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PERFUMERY FACTORY
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
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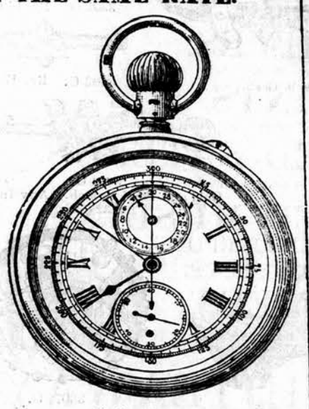
**WATCHES! WATCHES!**
*Direct from the Manufacturers.*
"YIELDING NO PROFIT TO MIDDLEMEN AND DEALERS."
**ONE WATCH OR ONE DOZEN AT THE SAME RATE.**



OUR continually increasing business in this department and the improvements we have made in watch-making machinery has enabled us to make a COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the PRICES of our WATCHES, and we now offer at the following reduced prices our WELL-KNOWN GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL SILVER WATCHES for CASH only, all watches carried to account being charged 10 per cent. in addition.

We are prepared to send for selection a number of these watches to approved Constituents living in the districts.

To avoid loss to the Public through fluctuations in Exchange we quote the ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES IN STERLING CURRENCY.

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Strong Crystal faced Keyless Cylinder Watches, per doz. £10-0-0; single watch Rs. 13-8.
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Crystal Faced Keyless "Campaign" Watch, highly finished, in air-tight and dust-proof cases per doz. £35-0-0; single watch Rs. 47.
Do. do. Eight Day Watch, requires winding once in Eight days only, per doz. £67-0-0; single watch Rs. 90.

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Crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watch, per doz. £84-0-0: single watch Rs. 112.
Do. do do. "Presentation" Watches, per doz. £252; single watch Rs. 336.
Do. do. do. "Chronograph" Watch, per doz. £1150-0-0; single watch Rs. 200.
Do do. do. Chronograph and Minute Recorder Watch, as per illustration, per doz. £168-0-0; single watch Rs. 224.

All the above watches in Hunting or Half Hunting cases at slightly higher prices. For Ladies', Complicated and other watches see our Catalogue sent free on application

Each of the above watches is thoroughly well made and finished, and is warranted to uphold the reputation for accurate time-keeping which this Company's watches has held during the last quarter of a century.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

**Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.**
**BENGER'S FOOD**
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

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EDWARD'S
**HARLENE,**
POSITIVELY FORCES
*Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,*
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
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STORMPROOF & PUNKAHPROOF.

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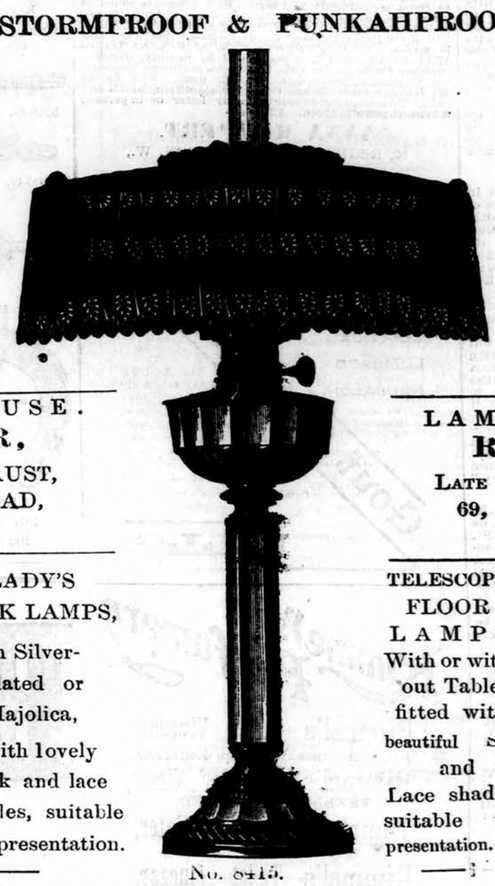
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**R. DITMAR,**
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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LADY'S DESK LAMPS,
In Silver-plated or Majolica, with lovely Silk and lace shades, suitable for presentation.

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TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS
With or without Table, fitted with beautiful Silk and Lace shades, suitable for presentation.

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The most beautiful selection of Silk and Lace shade for table, wall, hanging and Standard lamps.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free by post to the mofussil on application.

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**ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD**

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

**BAHADUR**
MILD

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

**McDOWELL & CO.**
**MADRAS.**

*New Illustrated Price List sent on application.*

**THE BEST BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC**
For Old And Young.
TO QUICKEN THE **Appetite,** Remove that **Tired Feeling,** AND Make the Weak **STRONG**
USE




**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

**Cures others, will cure you**

**Beware** of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Belch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, 31, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

**WEAK AND LANGUID**
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